The New-York Times.

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THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION

GOV. TILDEN'S ORDERS OBEYED.

HIS PLATFORM CONSTRUCTED WITH A VIEW TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATURE—NOMINATION OF A REPUBLICAN FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—THE OTHER CANDIDATES ON THE TICKET.

Having disposed of the bulk of their preliminary bickering and faction fights the previous evening, the delegates to the Democratic Convention met yesterday morning and proceeded to business with a directness qualified only by the wordiness of several of the nomination speeches. The platform was submitted and at once unanimously adopted, and the following ticket was made up: For Secretary of State, John Bigelow, of Orange County; Controller, Lucius Robinson, of Chemung County; Attorney General, Charles S. Fairchild, of Albany County; State Treasurer, Charles N. Ross, of Cayuga County; State Engineer, John D. Van Buren, Jr., of New-York; Canal Commissioner, Christopher A. Walrath, of Madison County; State Prison Inspector, Rodney C. Crowley, of Cattaraugus County. Below will be found the full details of the proceedings of the convention:

THE PLATFORM AND NOMINATIONS.

INFLATION GETS THE COLD SHOULDER—LAST YEAR'S PLATFORM REAFFIRMED—THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned this afternoon, after having faithfully executed every order issued to it by Gov. Tilden. It was universally expected that he would succeed in nominating his own favorites to the most important places upon the State ticket, and that he would obtain the passage of a hard-money platform. It was not believed, however, that he would be able to do this without some difficulty, for it was known by well-informed persons that many prominent leaders in the party were bitterly opposed to the so-called Tilden candidates, and to the financial resolution which he favored. Last night, after the adjournment of the convention, the opposition was openly expressed in the hotels and other public places, not only by leading delegates, but by one or two Senators who have always been counted among Mr. Tilden's stanchest friends. Notwithstanding every assertion to the contrary, it can be positively stated that it was opposition to the hard-money platform which compelled the managers to so unexpectedly close the session of the convention last night, and there were not a few prominent men here who stated, confidentially but positively, that they would never support the measures proposed by the Governor. At the opening of the meeting this morning, however, it was apparent that "Little Sammy," as his Excellency is contemptuously called by his own followers, had succeeded in quieting the opposition mentioned, and that his ticket would be nominated and his platform adopted without debate. The performance of naming candidates was a farce from beginning to end, and afforded much amusement to those who were cognizant of the secret workings of the convention. It is true that in one or two cases candidates were named in opposition to those selected by the Governor, but it was very evident that this was only done for the sake of appearance, and to quiet the nerves of a few conscientious but easily-gulled delegates from the rural districts. Throughout the meeting John Kelly and his loud-mouthed followers were conspicuous for their demonstrative but at times injudicious, support of every measure known to be favored by the Governor. The relations existing between Mr. Tilden and the "Boss" are evidently intimate, and, grateful for the defeat of Ottendorfer, Morrissey, and the other contestants, which, without doubt, was due to the interference of the Governor, the Tammany men have all day been shouting themselves hoarse in praising him and his pet schemes. In the convention they did most, if not all, of the hurrahing, the more respectable delegates looking quietly on and casting their votes with an air of resignation which plainly intimated that their action was constrained. The autocracy of the Governor was so completely maintained that it awed all disturbing elements into silence, and to the casual observer the convention might have been mistaken for as harmonious a gathering as the most ardent disciple of Jefferson could have wished.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Sturges, and then, after the transaction of routine business of no importance, E. O. Perrin, who has been Clerk, Chairman, and Sergeant at Arms all in one, read the following list of appointments to the State Committee:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	James B. Pearsall,	17.	M. B. Williamson,
2.	William D. Veeder,	18.	H. D. Graves,
3.	William A. Fowler,	19.	D. Magone, Jr.,
4.	Francis Nolan,	20.	S. W. Buell,
5.	Nicholas Muller,	21.	William W. Gordon,
6.	Henry Woltman,	22.	Allen C. Beach,
7.	Bernard Reilly,	23.	James G. Preston,
8.	Edward Donnelly,	24.	Sidney T. Fairchild,
9.	Thomas Dunlap,	26.	Darwin Colvr,
10.	Edward Cooper,	27.	Lester B. Faulkner,
11.	John Kelly.	29.	C. C. B. Walker,
12.	Caspar C. Childs,	30.	William Purcell,
13.	Jacob B. Carpenter,	31.	Charles Benedict,
14.	Ellis A. Post,	32.	Joseph Warren,
15.	Fordyce L. Laflin,	33.	W. H. Henderson.
16.	R. Waterman,		

THE PLATFORM.

This business being disposed of, Senator Laning, from the Committee on Resolutions, was called upon, and with much dramatic flourish and emphasis, read the following platform:

The Democratic party of New-York renew their pledges of fidelity to the principles adopted and affirmed unanimously by the delegates representing the Democracy of the United States, together assembled in their latest National Convention, and since reapproved and indorsed by Democratic majorities in fifteen States, comprising more than half the total population of the Union.

From the National Democratic Platform, Baltimore, July 10, 1872.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise. [Applause.]

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government. [Applause.]

To these authentic declarations of Democratic principle and policy the time gives proof. The present depression of business is caused by the reaction from the unhealthy stimulus of an excessive, depreciated, and irredeemable currency; by enormous and ill-adjusted municipal, State, and Federal taxation, and by extravagance, waste, and peculation in the administration of public affairs. The remedy for this evil is not to be found in the renewal of any of the causes. In face of the fact that the existing volume of currency is greater than can be absorbed by business; in face of the fact that the recent fall of prices was followed by repeated inflations, any attempt to increase the currency would be worse than ineffectual to revive prosperity, for it would interrupt the healing processes of industry; it would be worse than futile to restore confidence, for it would create distrust and new uncertainties in business, paralyze the beginnings of enterprise, rob labor of its too scanty employment, and while stifling the progress of legislative reforms, would inflict lasting dishonor upon the credit, the intelligence, and the character of the country. [Applause.] The Democratic Party of New-York also reaffirm the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Syracuse, indorsed by 50,000 majority [applause] at the election following, in a poll of nearly 800,000 votes, and vindicated before all the people of this Republic by the illustrious Administration of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden. [Great applause.]

From the New-York Democratic Platform, Syracuse, Sept. 14, 1874.

First—Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward.

Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin. Sacred preservation of the public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only. No Government partnership with protected monopolies. [Applause.]

Fifth—Home rule; to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

Seventh—A free press; no gag laws. [Applause.]

Eighth—Free men; a uniform Excise law; no sumptuary laws.

Ninth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers.

Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people.

Eleventh—The party in power responsible for all legislation while in power.

Twelfth—The Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite; no third term. [Applause.]

Thirteenth—Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democrats of New-York in convention assembled, pledge themselves, their nominees, and their representatives in Senate and Assembly, to follow where an honest and fearless Chief Magistrate has dared to lead in reforming the administration of our great canals, so long despoiled in their construction, maintenance, repairs, and revenues; to carry on with unwavering purpose and fidelity wise measures to increase the efficiency of all departments of the public works and service, and to persist in reducing our State tax, in which the burdens have already been lightened, by the retrenchments and reforms of a single year, to the amount of nearly three million dollars. And upon this paramount, immediate, and practical issue of administrative reform we cordially invite the cooperation of every true Democrat, every liberal Republican, and all our fellow-citizens of whatever name who are willing, in the coming State elections, to unite with us in supporting reform candidates upon a reform platform.

It will be noticed that the main points in the platform were foreshadowed in these columns some days ago. They are commented on here as being consistent with the declarations made by the Democracy at many former conventions; and that Mr. Tilden was to a great extent, the framer of the resolutions cannot be doubted. It was certainly his cunning that suggested the sly trick of adopting the declarations of the last national convention, and of last year's convention of New-York Democrats, for no one knows so well as the Governor the dangers which his party would incur in attempting to frame an entirely new platform. The leading Democrats here are not disposed to talk very freely regarding the resolutions. That they do not regard them as particularly strong or timely is evident from their silence; but in the words of a prominent Senator with whom I conversed on the subject: "Gov. Tilden wants to be President, and with that end in view he made the safest declarations possible." In the convention the resolutions were listened to with but slight attention and they called forth only moderate applause. They were not debated, however, and the Governor's agents congratulated themselves accordingly.

THE NOMINATIONS.

When nominations were called for Mr. Littlejohn, of Oswego, rose, and amid a silence that was ominous proceeded to tell the convention that for the office of Secretary of State he was about to nominate a man who he was sure would meet with universal approval.

Then in a roundabout and pointless speech he recounted the many virtues of his candidate, and at last, when the patience of his audience was quite exhausted, he concluded by naming Mr. John Bigelow. Mr. Kinsella, of Brooklyn, receiving a wink from his friend Senator John Jacobs, seconded the nomination in behalf of the Kings County delegation, and then Mr. Calvin, of New-York, in a long speech tried to answer the objections which had been so freely made to Mr. Bigelow. His chief argument was that the nominee was an honest man and a supporter of the Governor. He did not try to deny that Mr. Bigelow was a Republican, and without intending to do so he very plainly intimated that to find honest officers it was necessary to go to the party named. On motion of Mr. Littlejohn Mr. John Bigelow, an undoubted Republican, was then nominated by acclamation, and his name placed at the head of the Democratic ticket of the State of New-York.

Mr. Murdock, of Chemung, in a carefully prepared address, then nominated Lucius Robinson, of Chemung, for Controller, and moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. There was no opposition and this part of the Tilden programme was duly carried out.

The next nomination in order was for Attorney General, and the audience was preparing to hear some one announce the name of Mr. Tilden's young friend, Charles Fairchild, when, to the surprise of those not in the secrets of the gentlemen who were directing the entertainment, Mr. Hasbrouck, of Rensselaer, presented the name of Senator Parmenter, and urged his nomination on the ground that he was "a mighty good man," and had been City Attorney of Troy. This recommendation was not sufficient, however, for Mr. Peckham, of Albany, announced the name of Charles S. Fairchild, the Governor's candidate, and after the roll had been called half through, it being apparent that Fairchild was largely in the majority, his nomination was made unanimous. During the calling of the roll one independent Democrat who could not be controlled by the Tilden managers, cast his vote for Judge Pratt, the Present Attorney General, who, it may be mentioned, has for some reason fallen into disrepute with the Governor. The name of this fearless individual is J. B. Niles. He lives in Cortland. There was quite a contest regarding the nomination for Treasurer, this being an office about which the Governor had not given any positive instructions. Mr. Charles N. Ross, of Auburn, received a large majority of the votes cast, and his nomination was made unanimous. His opponent was Edgar K. Apgar, who received 162 out of 380 votes. For State Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Parsons, of Rensselaer, presented the name of D. M. Green, the present Deputy Engineer. Senator Parmenter strongly opposed the nomination, and, amid cheers, hisses, and great confusion, declared that Mr. Green was not fitted for the position; that he was not trustworthy, nor capable, and that he was implicated in the canal frauds which had been recently exposed. Mr. John Jacobs, representing Gov. Tilden, then presented the name of John D. Van Buren, Jr. Mr. Green's name was then withdrawn, and the Governor's candidate nominated by acclamation. From this point the delegates seemed to lose all interest in the proceedings of the convention. Many of them left their seats, and amid great noise and confusion C. A. Walrath was nominated for Canal Commissioner, and Rodney R. Crowley, of Cattaraugus, for State Prison Inspector. By twos and threes the audience then left the hall. The inevitable drunken delegate called for three cheers for Tilden and the White House. Another of the same class was loud in his demand for music, calling alternately for "Garryowen" and "Yankee Doodle." The brass band played a German waltz, and Gov. Tilden's ratification meeting was a thing of the past.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Hon. John Bigelow, Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in November, 1817; graduated from Union College in 1835; was admitted to the New-York Bar in 1839; practiced law and also engaged in literary pursuits until 1845, when he was appointed by Gov. Silas Wright one of the Inspectors of Sing Sing Prison, which position he held for three years. In 1850 Mr. Bigelow became a partner with William Cullen Bryant in the ownership of the New-York *Evening Post*. It was during this year he published a volume of statistics entitled *Jamaica in 1850*. In 1861 he was appointed United States Consul at Paris, and on the death of Hon. William L. Dayton, in 1864, succeeded that gentleman first as Chargé d'Affairs *ad interim*, and next as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France. During his residence abroad Mr. Bigelow sold out his interest in the *Post* to the remaining partners. In 1867 he resigned this position, and returned to the United States. During 1869 Mr. Bigelow had a brief connection with THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Subsequently he remained in private life until he was called upon by Gov. Tilden to take the Chairmanship of the Canal Investigating Commission.

LUCIUS ROBINSON.

The candidate for Controller has already served the people in that capacity twice, being elected both times on a Republican nomination. In 1861 he was nominated on the Union or People's ticket, with Daniel C. Dickinson, and elected. At the expiration of his term in 1863 he again sought the nomination, and receiving it was again elected. It was urged by Mr. Murdock when he placed Mr. Robinson's name before the convention, that the candidate, unlike the gentlemen placed on the head of the ticket, had always been a true and trusted Democrat. This caused a laugh among the older politicians who know of Robinson's political career. Besides being in the Assembly twice, Mr. Robinson was a member of the Constitutional Commission appointed by Gov. Hoffman. He was born in Greene County, in this State, and is now about fifty-five years of age. Politically he is unknown except in his own and some of the neighboring counties.

CHARLES N. ROSS.

The candidate for State Treasurer, is a young man about thirty-three years of age, who has been an active local politician in Auburn, his native place. He is the son of Elmore P. Ross, one of the wealthiest men in that part of the State. Young Ross was graduated at Yale College in 1862, and very soon after was made cashier of the First National Bank of Auburn, in which his father owned a controlling interest. When the Auburn City Bank and the First National amalgamated he was made President of the new banking company. Until March, 1874, Mr. Ross held no elective office, but in that year he ran for Mayor of Auburn and was elected. In the convention it is safe to say there were not ten delegates who had any other knowledge of Mr. Ross than the fact that he was a candidate. Like most of the other nominees, his name will be first heard of throughout the State when it is announced that he is the Democratic candidate for Treasurer.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

The candidate for Attorney General is at present Assistant Attorney General. He is a young man, about thirty-three years of age, who has no weight as a lawyer, but is acquainted with the details of the canal cases by reason of the fact that under the Governor's direction he acted in most of them. This fact was put before the convention very strongly by Rufus W. Peckham, who urged it as an all-sufficient reason why Mr. Tilden's demand for Fairchild's nomination should be complied with. Mr. Fairchild was born in Madison County, where he once ran for Senator and was defeated. For the past seven or eight years he has practiced law at the Albany bar, and, until his connection with the canal cases, was not known outside of that city.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN, JR.

The candidate for State Engineer is a man about whom very little can be said. He is at present engineer to the commission appointed to investigate the canal management, and like Fairchild is a protégé of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Van Buren was in the Dock Department of New-York under Gen. McClellan for several years. When he resided in New-York he was a member of the Manhattan Club. He is a son of John D. Van Buren, former Secretary to Gov. Hoffman, and is about thirty-five years of age.

C. A. WALRATH.

The candidate for Canal Commissioner is not known much outside of his own county. He has been in the forwarding business, and is said to know a good deal about canals. He is about forty-five years of age, and known chiefly as an active local politician. Mr. Walrath was on the Democratic Central Committee in 1865, 1866, and 1872, and was a Greeley Elector.

RODNEY C. CROWLEY, OF CATTARAUGUS.

The candidate for State Prison Inspector has dabbled in politics all his life. He was a Republican and a Liberal Republican, and, indeed, anything that suited his purpose for the time being. He made an effort to get back into the Republican Party after 1872, but the Republicans decided that he was one of those whose room was more acceptable than his company. There were seven named before the convention for the position, and it is generally believed that the one selected was in every sense the weakest.

THE NEW-YORK STATE SCHOOL-SHIP ASHORE.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 17.—The New-York State school-ship St. Mary's, which has been lying at New-London for several days, while getting underweigh this morning ran aground near Eastern Point, at the mouth of the harbor, where she remains this 4 P. M. She went on at high water, and will probably have to be lightened before she can get off.

THE ALABAMA CONSTITUTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17.—The Constitutional Convention adopted a bill of rights to-day. The following section was adopted unanimously: "The people of this State accept as final the established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH REBELLION.

DEFEAT OF SERVIAN INSURGENTS ON THE DALMATIAN BORDER—THE TURKISH TROOPS ADVANCING IN THE ZUBCT DISTRICT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Morning Standard* to-day has a special dispatch from Vienna, which contains the following:

The reports of victories by Servian bands near Novi Warosch are untrue. A corps of invading volunteers compelled the Christian inhabitants of Grahova, near the Dalmatian frontier, to revolt. A fierce fight occurred on Wednesday with the Turkish inhabitants, in which the insurgents were defeated.

Authentic accounts received from the Zubct District announce that the Turks are advancing slowly, and that the insurgents are discordant. A majority of the volunteers have returned home.

The Catholics of Mostar have presented a declaration to Dervish Pasha, in which they say they have no reason to complain of Turkish government.

In Albania all the Turkish Militia have assembled. Twenty Syrian battalions have arrived and proceeded to the Montenegrin frontier. All the frontier posts have been strengthened and provisioned.

THE PEACE MISSION OF THE CONSULS TO THE INSURRECTIONISTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—No news has been received from the Consuls who are on a mission of peace to the insurrectionary districts since their arrival at Stolatz yesterday. Their telegrams to their Embassies during their journey state that they had met with a warm reception everywhere. Several insurgent chiefs had accepted the mediation of the Consuls. Some, however, declared their mistrust of Turkish promises, and demanded a formal guarantee and indemnity.

THE GOVERNMENT FORCES IN BULGARIA AND ON THE DANUBE BEING PUT IN READINESS FOR WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent reports that Turkey is placing her forces in Bulgaria on a war footing, and preparing the fortresses on the Danube for any emergency.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DONCASTER CUP WON BY FRAULEIN—A DEAD HEAT FOR THE SECOND PLACE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—To-day was the last day of the Doncaster September meeting. The feature of the day was the race for the Doncaster Cup, value 300 sovereigns; for three-year olds, 7 stone 9 pounds; four, 8 stone 10 pounds, five and upward, 9 stone; winners of important races to carry 7 pounds extra. The race was won by Fraulein. Louise Victoria and the favorite, Marie Stuart, ran a dead heat for the second place. Six horses started. The betting at the start was as follows: 7 to 4 on Marie Stuart, 3 to 1 against Louise Victoria, and 10 to 1 against Fraulein. The following is the summary:

Mr. Gomm's Fraulein	1
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's Louise Victoria	0
Mr. Merry's Marie Stuart	0

THE EIGHTY-ONE-TON GUN AT WOOLWICH TESTED—THE RESULT UNSATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The eighty-one-ton gun, recently completed at Woolwich for the iron-clad Inflexible, was tested to-day. The charge consisted of 250 pounds of powder and a 1,300-pound shot. The result was not quite satisfactory.

SAILING OF MME. TITIENS FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Mme. Teresa Titiens, the celebrated songstress, sailed in the White Star steam-ship Adriatic for New-York yesterday.

THE VATICAN.

THE NEW CARDINALS AND THE CONSISTORY—THE TITLE CONFERRED ON CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

ROME, Sept. 17.—In the Papal Consistory to-day the Pope, after delivering an allocution, announced that Monsignori Antici-Mattei, Pacca, Randi, Simeoni, Vitelleschi, and the Archbishop of Rennes, whose names he reserved *in pectore* at the Consistory of last May, have been created Cardinals. He also appointed several Archbishops and Bishops. The Consistory concluded with the ceremony of conferring the ring and title on Cardinal McCloskey.

DEATH OF CARDINAL GRASSELLINI.

ROME, Sept. 17.—Cardinal Gaspard Grassellini, who was born at Palermo in 1796, and elevated to the Cardinalate in 1856, died to-day.

FRANCE.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S VIEWS ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The *Bien Public*, the organ of M. Thiers, admits the correctness of the following: During M. Thiers' interview with Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Prime Minister, the conversation related to the chances favorable to the maintenance of peace. Prince Gortschakoff especially feared France would yield to the clerical reaction. He thought the solution of the Eastern question would not be immediate, but would eventually consist in the granting of autonomy to Bosnia and Herzegovina, under Archduke Salvador or Server Pasha.

GREECE.

THE GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION IN THE CENTENNIAL.

ATHENS, Sept. 17.—The Government has determined to encourage the citizens of Greece to participate in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

SPAIN.

THE REPORT OF ALFONSO'S APPROACHING MARRIAGE PROBABLY TRUE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A letter in the *Times* this morning contains reasons for the probable correctness of the report of the future marriage of Alfonso, the King of Spain, with the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier.

A CARLIST GENERAL IN FRANCE.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—It is rumored that the Carlist General Saballs has entered France.

DON CARLOS' SUPPORTERS URGING HIM TO MAKE PEACE.

HENDAYE, Sept. 17.—The families of some of his most influential partisans are endeavoring to induce Don Carlos to conclude peace.

Bands of Carlists encamped near Tolosa refuse to fight. Their commander has been arrested.

GERMANY.

THE ULTRAMONTANES IN THE BAVARIAN DIET TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening publishes a special telegram from Berlin, in which it is stated that the Ultramontane majority in the Bavarian Diet are preparing to censure the Government by vote. They will ask the King to change his Ministers because they do not possess the confidence of the people.

DISHONEST DISTRICT OFFICERS.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY CARRINGTON RESIGNS—THE FATE OF JUDGE FISHER'S ASSISTANTS—ANOTHER OF THEM IN TROUBLE—KUNZ, OF SAFE-BURGLARY FAME, GONE TO EUROPE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Campbell Carrington, Assistant District Attorney for this District, resigned to-day, the resignation being forced by charges published in a local paper affecting his official conduct. Carrington is the fifth Assistant Attorney appointed by Judge Fisher, late District Attorney, who has gone out of office because of charges brought against him.

To-day at the investigation of the alleged connection of Detective Clarvoe with the escape of Green, who is suspected of being the party who personated a well-known citizen of Washington and secured the release of the burglar Snyder, evidence was adduced showing that Charles G. Fisher was to share the silks stolen from Perry's store, and that he gave an order to a companion for the delivery of a piece of the stolen silks. Fisher was an Assistant District Attorney, and lately resigned. The Clarvoe investigation promises to develop the peculiar manner in which justice has been administered for some time past in the criminal courts of Washington.

A NEW PHASE OF THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that Col. W. C. Whitely, chief of the United States Secret Service; J. C. Nettleship, his chief assistant; Assistant District Attorney Harrington, of Washington, and Albert Kunz, chief clerk of the United States Secret Service Division in New-York, were indicted in this city for conspiracy, and that after a protracted trial in the case of Col. Whitely, the jury disagreed. Late this evening it was ascertained that Assistant District Attorney Harrington had furnished information to the Government, in consequence of which, on last Saturday, Kunz assigned his property, consisting of several houses and lots in Brooklyn and Jersey City, to a friend named Louis De Lomo, and sailed for Bremen by the steamer Main.

GENERAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE DEMOCRATS OF NEBRASKA DECLARE FOR HARD MONEY—E. W. THOMAS NOMINATED FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17.—The Democratic State Convention held at Fremont yesterday was the largest ever held in the State, and was composed of the most influential men of the party. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. *Resolved*, That the Democratic Party of this State is in favor of retrenchment and reform in the administration of all departments of the Government, both State and national.

2. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a sound currency, coin or its equivalent, as essential to stability in business and the restoration of prosperity; of steps toward specie payments and no step backward.

3. *Resolved*, That we deprecate all attempts to commit the Democratic Party to a system of paper money, based upon an unconstitutional exercise of Federal power, as a crime against the common welfare and in violation of a cardinal article of the Democratic creed.

Hon. G. B. Scofield, of Otoe, was elected permanent President, and Louis May, of Fremont, Secretary. But one name was presented for Judge of the Supreme Court, E. W. Thomas, of Brownville.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 17.—At a meeting held here to-day to appoint a Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, after an ineffectual effort to select any one of the gentlemen named for the position, the appointment was tendered to Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, who, at the solicitation of the candidates for Governor and Treasurer, accepted the Chairmanship, and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Republican Convention held at Malone, Franklin County, to-day, nominated John T. Gilbert for the Assembly.

The Republicans nominated Mr. D. A. Moore, to-day, for Senator from the Seventeenth District. Mr. Moore represented the First District of St. Lawrence County in the Assembly, during the years 1872 and 1873.

THE BLOODY BROOK MASSACRE.

CELEBRATION OF ITS 200TH ANNIVERSARY AT SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS., YESTERDAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17.—The 200th anniversary of the Bloody Brook massacre was celebrated at South Deerfield to-day, about three thousand five hundred people being present. The day was pleasant, and the exercises went off very successfully. The chief features of the celebration were addresses by Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, and a poem by Prof. W. Everett, of Harvard College. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, delivered the opening address. An ode by E. W. B. Canning, of Stockbridge, was sung. The President of the day was George T. Davis, of Portland, Me., formerly of Greenfield, Mass., one of the survivors of those who participated in the erection of the monument at the scene of the massacre dedicated forty years ago. Col. J. D. Parsons, of Northampton, was Chief Marshal. An important feature of the exercises was a procession from the village to the tent south-west of the monument, where the literary exercises were held, military companies being present from Holyoke, Northampton, and Greenfield, besides the local company. The South Deerfield, Bernardston, and Montague bands furnished music. One of the relics shown was the sword belonging to Edward Smith, of Newburyport, whose ancestor, Thomas Smith, of Newbury, used it on the field of the massacre.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The body of George H. Wilson, Jr., was taken from the dock at Bristol, R. I., yesterday morning.

M Boulon, attaché of the French Legation at Washington, and M. Imbert, of the French Consulate at New-York, are visiting Quebec.

Superintendent Chapman, of the Insurance Department, yesterday canceled the certificate of authority of the City Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., to transact business in this State.

The residence of Mr. G. H. Greeley, at Cairo, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss on the house and its contents is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000; insured for $6,000.

An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was instantly killed last evening, at the Fair Grounds near Trenton, N. J., by the Philadelphia express train, which left New-York at 5 o'clock P. M. The body was terribly mangled.

About four hundred feet of the track of the St. Louis Narrow-gauge Railroad went into the Mississippi River, Thursday night, in consequence of the caving of the bank about a mile above the levee north of St. Louis, and trains will be unable to come into the city on that road for several days.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN.

ARRIVAL AT CHICAGO EIGHT MINUTES AHEAD OF TIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The first trip of the Fast Mail train from New-York to Chicago has been entirely successful. The train arrived at the Van Buren Street Depot, in this city, at precisely 6:27 o'clock, eight minutes ahead of time. At Cleveland the train was increased by the addition of two car-loads of excursionists, from this city. At every station along the route after leaving Cleveland until arrival at Toledo, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the train was welcomed and cheered by large numbers of people. At Toledo and Laporte the train was somewhat delayed by hot boxes. At Elkhart there was another delay of twenty-five minutes from the same cause. Notwithstanding these untoward incidents, however, the train arrived eight minutes ahead of time, but the excitement incident upon making up a loss of twenty-five minutes in running 101 miles, the distance between Chicago and Elkhart, was too much for the engineer, and he fainted when the engine stopped in the depot. It is proper to state that the heating of boxes occured not only on the new mail cars, but on the palace cars, and in one instance on the engine.

About ten thousand city letters were distributed to the carriers at the Post Office in this city this morning which came by this train.

THE SECOND FAST MAIL.

The Fast Mail trains on both the northern and southern routes left this City promptly on time yesterday morning. The train by way of the New-York Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways, otherwise known as the Northern Mail, was composed of four postal cars, carrying 457 pouches of letters and nearly seventy bags of mailed newspapers. There was also on board in the neighborhood of 35,000 copies of the morning newspapers. The train was in charge of Chief Clerk A. J. Miller, assisted by eight distributing messengers. There was not so much excitement in and about the Grand Central Depot as on the previous morning when the first Fast Mail was starting. Already the novelty of the affair had worn off to a considerable extent, and besides this fact the early hour prevented many persons from putting in an appearance. The Post Office authorities express themselves as perfectly satisfied with the success of their great undertaking, at least so far as the northern route is concerned. They were much concerned yesterday on the receipt of a telegram from Col. Bangs containing the information that the engineer of the locomotive which safely landed the train in Chicago fainted at his post just as they were entering the depot. When the train left Elkhart, Ind., it was several minutes behind time, and it became the duty of the engineer to make it up if possible during the last 100 miles of the route. He not only did it but landed the train at the depot five minutes ahead of time. The strain upon his nervous system had been too much for him, however, and he sank down insensible. The return Fast Mail over this route left Chicago promptly on time last evening. It will arrive at the Grand Central Depot in this City at 10 o'clock to-night. The train on the southern route, which left Jersey City at 4:15 o'clock yesterday morning, consisted of two distributing cars and one tender. The amount of mail on board was much less than on the first day. As before the mail was not carried over on the ferry-boat until the last trip, consequently the distributing clerks were greatly embarrassed in their efforts to furnish New-Jersey with the letters due that State. The fast speed of the train and the short distance between New-York and Newark will not now permit of the clerks wasting one moment of time along that route. When the mail increases in proportions it is feared great difficulty will be experienced in doing the work. Mr. Vail, Superintendent at large, hopes, however, to send the New-Jersey mails across the ferry hereafter a few minutes earlier than usual. Distributing mail matter on this route, west of Philadelphia, is a somewhat troublesome task to the postal clerks. The many sharp curves, made at the rate of forty miles an hour, often upsets their equilibrium as well as their temper. They have to cling to a table with one hand and do what work they can with the other. Often they are tumbled over on the floor, and complaints of bruised limbs are frequently heard. Insurance accident tickets are in great request on this route. Since this Fast Mail was started the Postmaster General and other Government officials, as well as all the residents of Washington, are enabled to receive their New-York mail at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A $150,000 FIRE IN JORDAN, MARSH & CO.'S STORE IN BOSTON.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the immense wholesale dry-goods house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., fronting on Summer street, Boston, having started in a mysterious manner among a quantity of cotton batting. The fire brigade of the firm attempted to quench the flames, but the pumps failed to work, and a quarter of an hour elapsed before the City Fire Department was called. In the meantime the flames had filled the upper story, and the situation had become extremely serious. In about an hour, after untiring efforts, the flames were controlled, though the entire building, containing property amounting to over a million dollars in value, was flooded. The elevators fell during the fire, and threatened to ignite the lower floors; but this was fortunately prevented. The stores in the immediate neighborhood were closed upon the breaking out of the fire, and all possible assistance was rendered by their clerical force. The loss on the stock, under the circumstances, cannot be correctly estimated; but careful estimate places it at about $150,000. On this there is an insurance of $400,000, distributed among seventy-five companies. The following companies have an insurance of $45,000 on the building and stock: Home, Citizens', National, Irving, and Safeguard, of New-York; Phenix, of Hartford; Newport Fire and Marine, and the Virginia, of Richmond. The damage to the building is about $10,000. The retail branch of the firm, on Washington street, being separated by a courtway, was not injured, though some excitement prevailed among the customers, and it was speedily closed.

A fire of supposed incendiary origin occurred at No. 54 Wolcott street, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The first floor was occupied by John McCauley as a liquor store, and the upper part of the building by Philip Williams and his wife, and by the family of McCauley, consisting of himself, wife, and child, and two boarders, all of whom claimed to have been asleep when the fire broke out. Investigation by the Fire Marshal revealed the fact that the fire had been started in four places in the cellar, and in one in the liquor store. Some slats from a screen used in McCauley's bar-room were found in a fire kindled on a beam in the cellar under the bar-pump, and some pieces of patent kindling-wood, saturated with resin, were found in the same place. The stock in the store was nearly sold out, and McCauley's insurance on his front and rear houses, stock, and fixtures, amounted to $5,200. The Fire Marshal deemed the circumstances against McCauley sufficiently suspicious to warrant him in making a complaint, which he did, and the accused was committed, without bail, by Judge Walsh. The damage by the fire was about $2,000 on stock, fixtures, furniture, and building.

A barn and cider-mill at Bay Chester, belonging to Mr. Simon Paul, were destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock on Thursday night; loss about $3,000. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The tenth annual reunion of the old Thirty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, was held at the Parker House to-day. Twenty officers and sixty comrades were in attendance. Nine deaths during the year were reported. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen and a banquet served.

The Twenty-first Regiment held its ninth annual reunion at Ashburnham. One hundred and twenty-five veterans participated in the festivities.

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

ALL ABOUT THE MACHINERY HALL.

A SIMPLE STRUCTURE EXACTLY SUITED TO ITS PURPOSES—THE EXTENT AND WEAKNESS OF THE PROMISED DISPLAY OF HOME MACHINERY—GREAT PREPARATIONS BY ENGLAND AND CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 17, 1875.

Nothing is more surprising to the stranger in Philadelphia who visits Fairmount Park than the remarkably forward condition of the Centennial buildings. The idea has gone abroad far and near that the slow Philadelphians have undertaken a job for which their resources were as insufficient as their temperament was unsuitable. It might be at another time profitable to inquire into the sources of a notion so completely falsified by the event, for it is certain that whatever may be the characteristics of the Philadelphians in other matters, they have shown neither timidity nor slowness in this. Yet that a belief prevails that the Centennial buildings are in a condition of completeness far behind what should be is most certain. For traveling from New-York to this city I overheard in the cars growling remarks upon this subject. One man said that America would be disgraced in the eyes of the world. Another kindly stated that he had visited the grounds and the main building was barely perceptible. Another chimed in with the remark that the display would be entirely foreign, and that nothing worthy of notice would be exhibited by Americans, because they took no stock in the thing. Here were pretty statements about the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876! When I went on the following morning to Fairmount Park I was, therefore, resigned to the worst, and expected to find things in a most lamentable condition. Judge of my delight and my surprise when I found that all those facts (?) were absolute lies. In every direction and in every department there had been made the most astounding progress since the first week in May, when I first visited the ground. Then there was nothing visible of the main hall save the huge stones of the foundation, and of the machinery hall nothing save a wooden skeleton of posts and rafters, representing barely a quarter of the whole structure. But now the main hall is so far advanced that it will be completed as regards the mere building before the end of next month, and the machinery hall will be absolutely completed within a fortnight. The art hall may be considered completed as a structure. The building is finished, the iron cupola is up, though unpainted and without its glass panes, and the statue of Columbia proudly dominates its apex. The floral hall is also far on its way to completion. The agricultural hall is the only one that is backward, but that will not be tackled fairly until the machinery hall is finished. It is in charge of the same contractor, Mr. Quigley, of Wilmington, Del., who has given the greatest possible satisfaction to the Centennial authorities. He has been so quick in working, so faithful in performance, so intelligent in seconding the wishes of the architect and the needs of the engineers that he has become a local favorite, and Philadelphia brags of him.

THE MACHINERY HALL.

The machinery hall, which is now so near completion, was designed by Mr. Pettit, the architect of the main hall. It is one of those buildings in which the national aptitude for working in wood and iron shines out conspicuously. Although the main façade at the eastern end has considerable pretensions to beauty, yet the whole seems to my mind the work of an engineer rather than of an architect. It has neither the faults nor the beauties of architecture, but is exceedingly simple and exceedingly appropriate for the uses to which it is destined. It consists of two naves and three aisles, arranged as follows: Aisle, nave, aisle, nave, aisle. Each of these aisles is 60 feet broad, each of the naves 90 feet, and all have the same length of 1,406 feet. The aisles are about 40 feet high to the ridge-beam of the roof, and the naves about twice that height. In the centre of the 1,400 feet comes a transept as broad as the naves, and on the south end of this is an annex of the same width and of considerable length, designed for a specific purpose. With the exception of this transept there is a clear sweep in each of the five divisions from end to end. The columns are of wood, plainly made, without ornament, and painted of a yellowish brown, a peculiar compromise between buff and russet. The roof is kalsomined white, and the tie-rods, head-blocks of king-posts, and struts are all of a deep blue. The effect produced is very light, airy, and agreeable as regards the roof, and the lower part is quiet—perhaps too quiet. It may be that if the panels above the plate-beams that run along from column to column and support the rafters were to be picked out with warm color the effect would be more cheerful and pleasant. I offer this suggestion because the authorities themselves are in doubt about these panels, and have partly concluded to fill them in with stenciled designs, which would be odd and quaint but would not relieve the monotonous hue of this story.

The principle of the structure is as simple as heart can wish. There is a base course of Trenton sandstone laid roughly, the stones being unsquared. Above this comes the wall of the aisle, which is nothing but a long window framed very stoutly. The panes are eighteen inches by thirty-two, and the windows go up to the cornice of the roof. This latter is surmounted by a ventilator of the common construction, and is itself of tin painted with some mineral pigment. The naves have another story of window rising above the columns, and then a similar roof with a similar ventilator rises from that story. The iron supports of the roof here are much more complicated than in the aisles, and consequently the perspective is much more attractive. To the engineer nothing can well be more pleasing than the wonderful accuracy displayed in placing these tie-rods and struts. If one ascends to the galleries of the façade, and sights them as he would a piece of artillery, he will be surprised to find that not one is out of place, and that along the whole length of 1,400 feet but one is visible—the first one—the others being placed with such precision as to be hidden by it. Where the naves debouch into the transept the engineers and architect had some difficulty with their roof, which here shoots up to a great height, and on account of certain matters had to be entirely free from such obstructions as tie-rods and king-beams and the like. For the great central engine is to be here, and here are the eight pulley pits from which all the shafting will radiate to supply power to all the processes that will be exhibited. So here there is a complete change in the construction of the roof, which no longer crosses from side to side. The principal rafters now slant upward to the apex, starting from each corner of the transept, and the tie-rods accompany them, being kept in their places by tie,

rods running from corner to corner, horizontally, making a square at the base, and by that means overcoming the lateral thrust. Where the rafters and tie-beams meet overhead is finished off by a very handsome finial of polygonal shape in carved wood. The effect of this arrangement is extremely light and pleasant.

The annex is for a huge tank, 70 feet broad by 160 feet long, with a depth of 9 feet. This is for the display of pumps, in which there is an immense contest between our makers and the British. The pumps will be stationed on each side of the tank, and some will pump into it before men's eyes; others will pump the water into a weir thirty-seven feet high, at the southern end of the annex, whence the water will fall into the tank below in one tremendous sheet of water. But there is a little hitch here. To do this with any effect it would be requisite to have at least one pump capable of a duty of 2,500,000 gallons. One by one four distinguished pump-makers have promised a pump for this service and have backed out, and the probability is that, instead of the tremendous *jet d'eau* which Capt. Albert, who is in charge of this department, intended to present to the public, there will be a cataract falling upon rocks piled up to imitate nature, which will require only one-tenth the water; so that, unless some pump-maker stands to his word, we shall have a Trenton Falls instead of a Niagara. I must say they are foolish in their unpatriotism, for such a pump is just what would be required by small towns and large villages, and their Selectmen would far rather buy out of the Centennial building than out of any factory in the world. This arrangement will prevent any façade in the south end of the transept, but the north end will have one that will correspond in style, though not in size, with that of the eastern or main entrance. Here will be displayed all the decoration which the exterior of the building will boast. It consists of a series of open galleries at the entrance of the nave, surmounted by pavilions of Saracenic design. The ornamentation is all of wood-work, and is the finest specimen of scroll-work which the world has ever seen. The time must inevitably come when this specialty of decoration will be largely used for domestic architecture. Nothing could be more admirable than panels of this kind for transoms of bedrooms and other objects where the design is to admit air. Also for balustrading and for lattice-work it could be artistically and profitably employed.

WHAT THE BUILDING WILL CONTAIN.

The building being all right, as it most certainly is, the next question is "What are we going to put in it?" England and Canada are going to make tremendous exhibitions in this very department. England has asked for and obtained one-half of all the space allotted to foreign nations, and Canada has the next largest allotment. This being so, Americans who are interested in this department will please not to rest upon their oars, for they have no time to lose. There is, of course, a long time between this present moment and the opening day; but the space that has been allotted to some specialties in which there is great slackness will be taken from them and given to others in which there is absolute crowding. And it is advisable that we make an effort in everything. With this liberation of my soul I can go on to say that there will be a very fair exhibit of mining machinery, furnaces, rock-drills, well and shaft boring, quartz-crushing, principally, however, from the Eastern States. Considering that St. Louis has nearly all the mountain trade, and that her machinists make a specialty of quartz-crushers, building them from five stamps up to forty stamps, there ought to be a representation from the Mound City in this particular. But they have not sent a thing, which is a poor way of advertising for immigration to Missouri. The machinery for working in wood and metal will be the fullest, the most beautiful of the entire exhibition, and is utterly unsurpassable. The machines for working in wood come from nearly all the older States, of course excluding the South, and from some of the young Westerners. Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin are fully on hand. Among the exhibitions will be machines for planing, matching, mortising, tenoning, scroll-work, grooving, sash and door making, in fact all the pieces of a wooden house. Specialties in this department will be the processes of making matches and lead-pencils. There will be every variety of saw mill, including the wonderful jig-saws which make fine scroll-work. Foremost in the latter specialty is Wilmington, Del., and it will surprise the people who believe exclusively in the Yankee as a whittler that all the scroll-work in this building and in the Centennial office came from that place. There will be also a full representation of furniture machinery.

Next come the machines for working metals, and experts say that it will include every machine of this description ever thought of. Applications have already been made for 65,000 feet, and if the folks interested in some departments do not hurry up they will be squeezed out by this department, in which a tremendous tide of activity has set in. There will be no injustice in this, for the two departments of machinery for working in wood and metals cover almost a national area. In the former Chicago is as much ahead as lazy St. Louis is behind. In the latter New-England, New-York, Philadelphia, and Wilmington are each displaying prodigies of enterprise and zeal. I wish I could say the same thing about locomotives and cars. A few makers will make a fine display, but the great majority do not seem to have got over the panic, and apparently are not to be represented. There will be a grand and glorious show of drawing-room and sleeping cars, and of elevator cars. In ship-building I may say what I have said about locomotives—a few will make a fine display, but all are from Philadelphia and Wilmington, especially from the latter place. Next year people will stare at the exhibit made by Wilmington, where neither panic nor hard times have had the least effect. Without breaking confidence I may hint that England will make immense displays in this respect, and only from Philadelphia and Wilmington will there be anything to compete with her. One is tempted to ask, Where is John Roach? where is Delamater? where is Thomas Rowland, the builder of *the* Monitor? Where is Loring, of Boston? When the world and his wife come to look at the Machinery Hall, they will understand why the carrying trade of the world went from our fingers. The display of steam-yachts and ice-boats will be a redeeming feature, but otherwise how infinitely inferior in interest to the Maritime Exhibition of Paris will be this department in which America was once unrivaled. Even in marine steam-engines there is the same terrible stagnation and panic terror. There is but one application for space. It is terrible when we reflect how admirable will be the English display, how beautiful will be their array of marine engines. There will be, however, a very fine exhibition of steam-gauges and vacuum-gauges, in which the national supremacy is unquestioned.

In the display of motors and apparatus for generating and transmitting power there will be much to commend, even if the Keely motor does not take the world by storm. The boiler-makers are behindhand, however. They ought to have their boilers in the trench before Winter, instead of waiting to the last minute, if they expect to see them in actual operation. Those that come first will be seen by the public as living motors; those that come last will be lifeless dummies, coldly beautiful—that is, if there be any beauty in a boiler, and I never could see any. The department in which will be exhibited the sewing-machines, the knitting machines, the cloth-making machines, the corset-making machine, and looms of every kind, including carpet, will be excessively popular, as all the processes are carried on before the eye, and are, besides, applied to a vast number of objects. Among the sewing-machines are many of extraordinary size and heaviness, which are employed in the making of boots and saddlery generally. Although America is ahead, yet there will be among the heavy ones some Canadian machines that will be stern rivals. The machines for making silk, cotton, woolen, and linen goods are dreadfully behindhand, and if there is not a rapid change for the better we must expect to be crushed by the displays from foreign countries. The location of the textile fabrics is close to the foreign department, and comparisons, proverbially odious, will fall in showers. In eight distinct classes there have been no applications whatever, notably in rope and twine making. Where is Brooklyn? Has the manufacture of rope and twine there sunk into the earth out of shame at the scandal? In St. Louis rope is largely manufactured, but no one is willing apparently to show the machinery used in making it. And save from Philadelphia there are no applications to display the machinery used in making rubber cloths, while the main business of this specialty lies in Connecticut and New-York.

In the machinery and in the manufacture of jewelry and watches we are better off, and shall make a grand display. Probably the process of making watches will be shown. One house exhibits a miniature watch factory divided into rooms, with thirty machines at work. Illinois comes up strong in this department, as do the Eastern States. I regret to say that New-York City, which is at the head of the business in manufacturing jewelry, sends no representation of the machinery used, although in Bond street and John street there are whole colonies of them. The lathes and engraving and embossing machines in use for this purpose will be exhibited rather fully, and will make a fair display. But from Philadelphia, not from New-York, where ten times the business is transacted. Of course, the New-Yorkers intend to present their jewels in the main building, but that will not show the world the exquisitely ingenious contrivances which we possess and use in their manufacture. And this is a thing which ought to be done if we are to be fairly represented. There will be a full display of fire engines and of chemical annihilators, of machinery for making soda-water, and of the machines and processes for making wholesale confectionery, besides hundreds of other things of which nobody knows anything save the exhibitors themselves. GAR.

THE RED CLOUD COMMISSION.

SECRETARY DELANO ON THE STAND—HIS STATEMENT OF THE RELATIONS OF THE INDIAN BUREAU AND THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Delano was before the Red Cloud Commission to-day. He said, in response to a question, that he remembered, though indistinctly, that Mr. Brunot expressed to him an opinion in favor of a separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department. Subsequently the President informed the Secretary that Mr. Brunot had expressed such an opinion to him, and the President asked the Secretary's views as to the propriety of asking legislation to that end. This was during the session of Congress of 1873 and 1874, toward its close. The Secretary informed the President that he wished the Interior Department to be relieved of the Indian Bureau. Some time after this the President informed him that Mr. Brunot, shortly after his resignation as a member of the Indian Commission, said he was inerror as to what he had stated relative to the separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, as the Secretary had expressed his willingness to have such a change made.

The President of the board asked the Secretary whether he desired to propound any questions concerning the statements in Prof. Marsh's pamphlet. The Secretary said he had no desire to do so. His purpose was to leave this investigation, so far as he was concerned, to official documents and to such documents as Prof. Marsh might furnish, and such as the commission itself might seek and obtain.

The Secretary, by request, stated the relations of the Indian Bureau to the Interior Department, and said, in response to a question, that he did not remember that the Board of Indian Commissioners ever differed with him in the allowance of accounts on the ground that they were tainted with fraud. His attention had been called to allegations of fraud at the Red Cloud Agency, and he had taken steps to protect the interests of the Government by appointing Commissioners to investigate the charges. He would not fail while he was Secretary to take all proper steps to punish all wrongs committed within the limits of his department.

The Secretary was asked whether any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners expressed a desire for the removal of Mr. Smith as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and replied that a former member of the board, William Welsh, had expressed such a desire. This was in the Fall of 1873. Mr. Welsh said if the Secretary should remove Mr. Smith he would escape trouble and avoid Congressional investigation. The Secretary informed Mr. Welsh that he could not afford to remove an officer in whom he had confidence. The Secretary further said to Mr. Welsh that if he would make charges against Mr. Smith he [the Secretary] would appoint a committee, to be named by Mr. Welsh, to investigate them, or appoint Mr. Welsh himself as such committee. If the report should sustain the truth of the charges the Secretary promised he would ask the President to remove Mr. Smith. Mr. Welsh, however, did not acquiesce in the proposition. Subsequently Mr. Welsh was suggested to him as a proper person to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but the Secretary objected to Mr. Welsh, owing to his indiscretion and want of adaptation to the place. Prof. Marsh said he had no questions to ask of the Secretary.

The commission concluded the examination of witnesses to-day, and will now proceed to the preparation of their report.

TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

BUSINESS OF THE MEETING AT SARATOGA YESTERDAY—AN ELABORATE SCHEDULE OF RATES TO BE MADE OUT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The semi-annual convention of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents assembled here at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, D. M. Boyd, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, presiding. There is a good attendance of members. Following the usual preliminary business an essay on the ethics of railroad management was read by A. V. P. Carpenter, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. The convention took a recess till 3 P. M. The revision of tariff and rates will be made in executive session.

The convention reassembled at 3 P. M. to-day.

S. F. Pierson, General Ticket Agent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, was chosen to read a paper at the next meeting of the convention.

The convention laid on the table the matter of a certain patent check.

Action in regard to the matter of receiving tickets from outside parties and companies not members of the association, was indefinitely postponed.

The question of reduced rates for the Centennial period of six months next year was referred to a committee of thirteen to report to-morrow morning.

D. Toney, of Philadelphia, addressed the convention, urging reduced rates during the holding of the Centennial.

It was decided by ballot to hold the annual convention on the second Friday of March, 1876, at Jacksonville, Fla.

To-morrow the convention will begin the making out of a sheet of rates, which will occupy their time until Tuesday or Wednesday next.

The members will probably visit Lake George on Sunday.

FRENCH GOSSIP.

THE COMMISSION DE PERMANENCE.

ITS ROLE IN THE ASSEMBLY—A RECENT SESSION—THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN IN POLITICS—THE ARMY—NOTRE DAME AND THE COMMUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 3, 1875.

During the last vacation of the Assembly I remarked, if I remember rightly, that the absurd institution known as the Commission de Permanence had had its day. If I made any further reference to the subject, it does not occur to me now, and hence I feel the necessity of giving a few words of explanation before speaking of yesterday's sitting of the Permanent Committee. During the term of M. Thiers, when the party of Moral Order regarded him with great distrust, and viewed all his acts with suspicion, it was judged prudent to have a parliamentary commission to watch over the Executive during the vacation. It was to be the legal representative of the Chamber, and at its bi-monthly meetings the Ministers were required to appear before it to respond to all questions, and to meet any interpellations that might be made. As a matter of courtesy these interpellations had to be laid before the Minister in advance, or he had to receive notification of them, with a brief abstract of the tenor of the questions to be put. It was soon found that this clumsy and useless machine was being used by the Radicals to promote their party ends. Questions were always brought up which could be made useful in the newspaper discussions of the day, and every effort was made to compromise the Minister by springing secondary questions upon him, or to embarrass him by bringing in supplementary facts of which no mention had been made in the notification. Of course the object was to make him ridiculous, if possible, and to give the *brau rôle* to some member of the Opposition. Every incident was seized upon that could possibly give reason for an *ad captandum* speech, which was reported in full in the Opposition journals. In a majority of instances this was all that the members of the committee expected. The Minister was usually forced to admit that facts had been brought up that were entirely unknown to him, and that all he could say was that he would examine into the matter and give his reply at the subsequent sitting. But at the next sitting no reference whatever would be made to the question over which the Minister had been pondering, but new things were brought up with the same result. It is not surprising that a Minister should trip a little sometimes, and give expression to ideas that would have been considerably modified if he had had time to reflect upon the terms to be employed. Any little slip of this kind furnished material for newspaper attacks for the next two weeks. Hence it became apparent that the Permanent Committee was good for nothing except to harass the Ministers, but the excuse for this was that it made the Government a great deal more careful than it otherwise would be. The Duc Decazes finally became wearied over this constant *tracasserie*, and refused to reply to the interpellations addressed to him. He declared it the height of folly to attempt to do so, since the committee had no power to approve his acts, and no authority to blame them. All it could do was to place him in positions of difficulty and keep the public mind in a state of ferment. Therefore he should decline to answer any further questions that might be addressed to him, but, if the members of the committee thought the subject serious enough to warrant them in demanding the immediate return of the Assembly, he would gladly come in and discuss that question with them.

THE COMMITTEE AS IT IS.

I need scarcely say that no member of the Permanent Committee desired to go to this extreme, and from this moment the Duc Decazes was left alone. His colleague of the Interior had to stand the brunt of the battles. When the Assembly met it was proposed to abolish this institution, but after a heated discussion it was resolved to let the question resolve itself. A law had been passed suspending all further partial elections on the ground that dissolution would take place in a very short time, and as dissolution would also put an end to the Permanent Committee nothing further was done about the matter. Even the Ministers believed that dissolution was imminent, but had they fancied that they were to be annoyed during another vacation by this committee they would certainly have managed to get it suppressed. At the beginning of the present vacation the Opposition demanded the formation of another committee, according to the terms of the law, and such a committee was formed. It is always composed of men who live at or near Versailles, and of the Deputies who represent the colonies, who cannot go home, and who are supposed to be near at hand and anxious for occupation that will bring their names before the public. It therefore happens that the Permanent Committee is hardly a fair representative of the Chamber itself, a large majority of its members being of necessity taken from one side of the House. Possibly I must make an exception in the cases of Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and M. Laboulaye, but I should be disposed to characterize the rest as second-class men.

THE LATEST SESSION.

Yesterday's session of this marvelous committee was worthy of those illustrated by the presence of M. De Maby, who managed to make a scandal of some sort in each sitting. M. Richat brought up the Bouvier affair at Lyons. That person was an agent of Police, and when getting up a case against the Republican secret societies, quietly slipped in a compromising document, forged by his own hand, or under his instructions. He has been condemned for his crime. M. Richat did not rise to blame the forger, but made the incident the basis of an attack upon M. Ducros, the Prefect, and hence upon the Administration. M. Ducros, he said, must have known that the document was forged by his agents, and perhaps was an accomplice; therefore he alone was the party to blame, and his removal was demanded. M. Buffet replied that there was no proof of anything of the sort; M. Ducros had simply been deceived by a dishonest employe, as any one might be. He did not intend to pay any attention to these requests for the removal of M. Ducros, or to the violent articles in the Radical press having the same object in view. The Prefect had shown himself a valuable and zealous officer, and had won the gratitude of all by his firm attitude in presence of the "social peril." It would be difficult for me to explain the sensations experienced by the Radicals on hearing these words, which act like a red flag upon a maddened bull. Their use is regarded as an insolent provocation, and all the Opposition journals make bitter attacks upon M. Buffet this morning. M. Gambetta's organ devotes all its first page to articles of the most violent character, calling M. Buffet a Bonapartist and many other names that are meant to be cutting and insulting.

M. PICARD AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

After M. Richat came Ernest Picard, who began life as a journalist, and was an editor when the 4th September came to give him a better paying position. Even when a Cabinet Minister, he continued to be a newspaper man, for he had been but a few months Minister of Finance before he purchased the *Electeur Libre.* From him, therefore, one naturally expects great liberality in all matters pertaining to the press, and all the more because M. Picard made a name during the Empire by demanding on all occasions what are here called "the necessary liberties." But yesterday M. Picard showed that his official career had made him an *autoritaire*. He wanted M. Buffet to read certain articles that had appeared in the *Pays*; asked him if the Government was going to tolerate such attacks upon the new Constitution, and called for some restrictive measures. M. Buffet replied that he had read the articles and did not think them so very serious. In his opinion no jury could be found to convict the *Pays* for such articles as those in question, and he asked M. Picard if it was expected that he should use the power conferred upon him by the law of the state of siege in order to stop the discussions of the *Pays*. M. Picard did not reply, but M. Laboulaye did, and not only answered in the negative but demanded the fullest possible amount of liberty for journals of all parties and all political opinions. "You reproach us with not using the exceptional laws that we have at our disposal," said M. Buffet to M. Picard; "so you desire to have at the same time all the advantages of liberalism and all the benefits of arbitrary laws. Surely that is illogical." Such was the tenor of the debates in yesterday's session of the Commission de Permanence, and, as nothing is decided—as nothing can be decided—I cannot help thinking that the whole thing is senseless, illogical, and absurd. The press is a sufficient censor for all practical purposes, and if it cannot make the Government careful of its acts I do not think that much can be accomplished by such bodies as this.

SHARPSHOOTERS IN POLITICS.

I fancy that the American Rifle Team will win a great many more laurels by confining themselves to shooting than they will by plunging into French politics. Without comprehending the state of feeling here, and not comprehending the nicer shades of French thought, they have, by some phrases that might have been turned in a different way with equal profit to themselves, run counter to the prevailing sentiment of the day. Why this is so I will not undertake to explain, but the fact is that they are now regarded as sympathizers with the French "Reds" and the protégés of the *Rappel*. I translate the letters as I find them in this journal:

THE RIFLE TEAM TO VICTOR HUGO.

MASTER: The undersigned experience the greatest joy in meeting the man whose works have been for so long a time known in their own country and read by thousands of their fellow-citizens. Your name is familiar to all, and your renown extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the shores of the great lakes to the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. Citizens of the great Western Republic, we are extremely happy (*on ne peut plus heureux*) to salute the man who has so long and so efficaciously worked for the Republican cause in Europe, and who has sacrificed the numerous years of a long and laborious career in favor of universal liberty. We hope that the coming Centenary of the Independence of the United States of America will bear witness of your presence among us, and, if you decide to cross the great ocean which separates us, we are certain that you will receive the most cordial welcome on the part of our fellow-citizens, and that you will never have reason to regret the visit.

For the American Rifle Team.

Col. Thomas Knox, H. A. Gildersleeve, Henry Fulton, John Bodine, J. W. Yale, R. C. Coleman, L. C. Bruce, A. V. Canfield.

I will not criticise the style of this letter, and must say that it may differ somewhat from the original, since there are some expressions which lead me to think that the French translator took some minor liberties with the text. But, speaking of the sentiments expressed in this composition, I am disposed to think that the team was badly advised. The genuine Republicans of France think that Victor Hugo has done their cause more harm than good. And since opinions upon the subject are so widely varied, would it not be better on such occasions to leave politics out of the question entirely, and treat Victor Hugo as an author, respected as such by all, and incontestably one of the greatest poets of the age? To this letter the "Master" replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I do not know whether or not I can accept, the coming year, your honorable invitation. Believe that I desire it sincerely. I shall be happy to salute with you the great date. July is an illustrious month; it has seen, in France, the fall of the Bastile, and in America, the birth of the Republic. I thank you kindly, (*avec effusion*.) and cordially press your hands. VICTOR HUGO.

All this is very harmless from our point of view, and doubtless my remarks will be badly received in general; but the worst of such things here is that it leads a majority of the French to regard us as *revolutionaires*, and as ardent sympathizers with the Radical Party, if not with the *Communards*. Victor Hugo is very accessible to all Americans, because he knows that we have a great love for his works and great respect for his genius; only a limited number can conscientiously place his political above his literary merits. In case of further visits of the sort I should strongly advise my compatriots to treat Victor Hugo as an author and poet, leaving all political allusions out of the question. I can safely affirm that it is the better course of the two.

THE ARMY.

The reserves are off at last and all the young men belonging to the class of 1867 are at this time with their respective corps. Some curious scenes occurred at their departure. Orders were issued on Tuesday commanding all within certain limits to rendezvous at one of four bastions, close to one of four gates Saint-Denis, Vanves, Passy, and Charenton. As the young men arrived they were met by non-commissioned officers who took them out by squads, placards upon the trees indicating to what regiment those from a certain arrondissement would belong. Many of them came out in carriages, bringing their trunks with them, and were very much surprised to hear that no *impedimenta* of the kind would be allowed. Those who came with small hand-sacks were allowed to carry them on the condition that the sacks and all that could not be packed into a knapsack were to be thrown away on arriving at the camp. Hundred of parents, wives, and sweethearts surrounded the bivouac, and the officers gave frequent permissions to cross the line in squads of eight or ten at a time. There was a great deal of kissing and embracing, and a great deal more drinking, for every possible excuse was made for visiting the *marchand de vin*, who did a year's business in a single morning. A reporter gives the sum of his sales, and if correct the reserves must have done a prodigious amount of drinking. Some took too much and were at once ordered from two to four days in the guard-house, it being understood that all penalties of this kind must be paid after the expiration of the twenty-eight days of service. Some, I have little doubt, will accumulate penalties enough to keep them for another month. When Gen. Geslin rode up with his staff one young man broke the lines to present a petition on behalf of his wife, who was left with no means of support and only a few francs. The General replied that note would be taken of the case, and he said to all that the Minister of War would do as much as possible for the families of all who were left in need. Finally the reserves were marched out of the gates, and they were watched out of sight by their friends, who waved their hands and handkerchiefs to them from the top of the fortifications. Some may be disposed to criticise this measure, and to regard it as useless. In one sense it is, but in another it has its *raison d'être*. Above all things the French have need of discipline, and they are now receiving a practical lesson in that important art.

NOTRE DAME AND THE COMMUNE.

The Abbé Riche has just published a long and interesting article in the *Gazette de France* telling how Notre Dame was saved during the days when nearly all the public buildings were burned by the Commune. On the 25th of May, 1871, he was called out to give spiritual consolation to a young workman about to be shot against the nearest wall. When the Abbé told him his fate he fell as if already shot, then, striking his hand against his forehead, cried: "Ah! I knew it would bring me bad luck." Naturally the Abbé was curious to know what and asked the question. After a moment's hesitation the workman said that he had been detailed to put powder and petroleum in Notre Dame, and that it would be found in four different places, naming them. He told the Abbé to run and save the building, for the fire was to be set between 9 and 10 o'clock, and it was then 9. The Abbé Riche did not hesitate. He hurried off to the cathedral, running under fire between the two lines, and arrived just as a pile of chairs was beginning to burn. With the aid of the *suisse* he put out the fire, and then found the casks of powder in the places indicated by the workman. As soon as he could leave the Abbe went back, finding his man on the way to the place of execution. He called the commanding officer and told him the story, saying that the Hotel Dieu, with hundreds of sick, was only a few yards away, and that the loss of life must have been fearful but for the fortunate revelation made to him. He demanded the life of his man, and the request was granted. Very few were aware before reading this detailed account that the great cathedral had so narrow an escape. I remember that there were reports at the time about the discovery of the casks of powder, but the general impression prevailed that they were to be fired by electricity, and that the wire had been accidentally discovered and cut in time.

AN ANECDOTE OF CHATEAUBRIAND.

Since the native town of Chateaubriand began to talk of raising a monument to him the papers have been full of anecdotes of the great author. One is published this morning which I may have given before, as it is not new to me, but it will bear repetition: "My wife," said Chateaubriand, "wants to dine at 5 o'clock; I cannot manage to do so conveniently before 7 o'clock. After a great many warm discussions upon the point we compromised upon 6 o'clock, by which both of us are made uncomfortable. That is what they call domestic concessions."

AN INDIAN FAIR.

A NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY—SOME FINE RIDING BY INDIAN GIRLS—OTHER EXERCISES.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Sept. 16.—The attendance to-day at the Indian International Fair was much larger than on yesterday, over three thousand persons being present. The first prize for ladies' equestrianship was awarded to Miss Mary Brower, a Cherokee. There were seven entries. The second prize was contested by a colored delegation, thirteen entries, and was awarded to Miss Jane Hawkins. The race for the third prize was ridden by three full-blooded Indian ladies—Wahaha, a Comanche; Mineyea, a Cheyenne, and Ashaha, a Comanche. They rode in their native costumes, with bows and quivers, and full-feathered iron-pointed arrows slung over their shoulders. In their gay blankets and shawls, and riding in the mode of their male companions, they attracted great attention.

Indians from the Plains had been selected as judges, but when the riders were brought up to the stand to receive the award, the judges declined to act, fearing their relationship might prejudice their decision. Other judges were substituted, but they failed to decide upon the first trial, and the contestants were required to exhibit for a third time, much to the delight of the spectators. The prize was finally awarded to Mineyea, the Cheyenne, the young wife of McKusker, the interpreter. The modesty and humility that characterized the contestants while awaiting the decision of the judges was remarked by all.

The reading of an essay on temperance by Miss Sarah Duncan, one of the pupils of the Cherokee Orphan's School, and the singing of the orphans, were exceptionally pleasant features of the day. An essay by Miss Kizzie Windslett, of the Creek Tallahassie Mission, was a very fine effort. Speeches were made by Mr. Reynolds, of the Parsons *Sun*; Ashaba, a Comanche chief, and Pacen, chief of the Apaches. A number of running races closed the day's proceedings. In the evening an exhibition of the children of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum was largely attended. There was singing by the children and addresses by William P. Ross, chief of the Cherokees, and Gen. Shanks, Special United States Commissioner. A number of Plains Indians were also present with their interpreter.

INFANTRY MARKSMANSHIP.

CONTEST AT CREEDMOOR BY THE THIRD BRIGADE—A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

The left wings of the several regiments in the Third Brigade practiced in the third and second classes at Creedmoor yesterday. The Seventh paraded 175 men, under command of Major Smith, Capt. Robbins Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eighth, 190 men, commanded by Major Davenport, Lieut. Hofele acting Inspector of Rifle Practice; Ninth, 218 men, Capt. Prier commanding, Capt. Harding Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fifty-fifth Regiment, seventy-two men, Major Zuschlag commanding, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, of the Ninth, commanded the corps, Major D. D. Wylie superintended the firing, and Lieut. Rand was detailed officer of the guard. Assistant Surgeon Tucker, was present in his official capacity. Unfortunately his services were required, for a serious accident happened to private Louis King, of Company K, Seventh Regiment. While he was in the act of forcing a flag-staff into the ground it broke in the middle, and the lower half penetrated his abdomen about three inches. The injured man was attended by the Surgeon, after which he was conveyed on a stretcher to the cars. The Surgeon pronounced the wound serious, although not necessarily fatal.

The number of men in the several regiments who qualified in the third to shoot in the second class was apportioned as follows: Seventh, 95; Eighth, 160; Ninth, 90, and Fifty-fifth, 34. Following are the scores of those who qualified in the second class, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Beebe	5 5 4 5 2	21	0 3 4 4 5	16	37
Corporal Dominick	3 5 4 5 4	21	0 2 5 4 2	12	34
Sergt. Lane	2 4 4 4 4	18	0 4 4 4 3	15	33
Private Bush	2 4 5 2 5	18	4 5 2 0 4	15	33
Sergt. Chauncey	3 5 3 2 3	16	0 5 5 3 3	16	32
Private Flash	0 4 5 2 4	15	3 2 5 3 4	17	32
Private Brasher	3 4 3 0 3	13	2 3 4 4 5	18	31
Private Hersey	2 4 3 5 4	18	0 2 4 2 5	13	31
Private McCready	4 5 3 4 3	19	3 4 0 2 2	11	30
Private Tomes	5 5 3 4 5	22	4 0 0 4 0	8	30
Sergt. Bacon	3 4 3 5 5	20	4 0 0 3 3	10	30
Private Comiskey	0 4 2 4 4	14	4 3 5 0 4	16	30
Private Lowe	2 4 4 4 5	19	4 0 0 2 4	10	29
Private Kitchen	0 2 5 4 4	15	3 2 4 3 2	14	29
Priv. Montgomery	3 0 0 0 4	7	5 3 3 4 5	20	27
Corporal Matthews	5 0 2 2 0	9	3 4 5 3 3	18	27
Private Carrington	5 2 4 2 5	18	0 4 2 0 2	8	26
Sergt. Coughtry	2 3 2 2 2	11	3 4 4 3 0	14	25

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Hart	4 4 2 5 4	19	2 5 5 5 5	22	41
Lieut. Hofele	4 2 5 3 4	18	4 4 4 4 5	21	39
Private Carns	5 5 5 4 3	22	5 0 5 4 3	17	39
Private Murphy	5 3 4 5 5	22	4 3 3 4 2	16	38
Lieut. Gee	4 4 5 4 5	22	3 2 4 2 3	14	36
Capt. Young	3 4 4 4 4	19	0 4 4 2 5	15	34
Private Davis	4 5 5 5 4	23	5 3 3 0 0	11	34
Private Keenan	3 5 3 5 3	19	3 3 5 3 0	14	33
Col. G. D. Scott	2 5 3 4 4	18	0 3 2 3 5	13	31
Private Clark	3 4 0 4 3	14	5 2 3 5 2	17	31
Sergt. O'Brien	3 3 0 3 2	11	5 3 5 4 2	19	30
Corpl. Roscoe	4 5 2 5 4	20	2 0 4 2 0	8	28
Private Seers	0 2 5 4 3	14	0 3 4 2 5	14	28
Private Pinchon	0 5 5 2 4	16	0 3 3 3 2	11	27
Private Campbell	0 0 0 3 0	3	5 5 5 5 4	24	27
Sergt. Nicholas	2 3 0 0 [illegible]	5	4 5 4 5 3	21	26
Private Shirley	0 3 3 4 0	10	2 3 3 3 5	16	26
Private O'Brien	4 0 4 4 3	15	0 5 0 3 2	10	25

NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Zettler	5 3 5 3 5	21	2 4 3 4 2	15	36
Private Vail	4 3 3 2 2	14	4 3 4 4 5	20	34
Sergt. Toellner	5 0 4 0 2	11	4 0 4 4 2	14	25

To-day the Amateur Rifle Club will contest for the possession of the "Luther" badge.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET.

THE BRITISH OFFICERS AND CANADIANS STILL PLAYING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 17, 1875.

To-day bore strong contrast to yesterday in regard to weather suitable for cricket. The wind veered after the conclusion of the match last evening, and by 10 o'clock the moon was shining in a clear sky. The "officers" came down by the 10 A. M. train to-day, but the Canadians did not arrive until an hour later, so the Sons of Mars occupied their time practicing cricket and astonishing the natives with a game of "Badminton," the latest and most fashionable out-door pastime in England. The fine weather drew a large attendance, and as the day advanced the grand stand was crowded by fashionable people who understood nothing of cricket. But cricket is the rage in the Quaker City just now, and dame Fashion has declared that attendance at the matches is *en règle*.

The game was opened at 11:45, Brodie delivering the first over from the north end to Browne, which was a maiden, and Kearney bowling to Howden from the upper end. Howden drew a single, and after a dozen had been cleverly put together, Browne's leg stump fell to Kearney. Hon. Keith Turnour went in next and nicked a single; Howden got a square leg hit for 2 and drew the next ball, which was so quickly stopped and returned by Spragge, that Howden, in saving his wicket, spiked Kearney's foot badly. Turnour slipped Kearney for 3 and drove Brodie's first ball in the next over for a similar figure. Howden then got a single to square leg; Turnour cut Brodie for a brace, and Howden drove the next ball to mid-wicket for 2. The next ball Brodie sent him took his mid-stump. Lieut. Cummings succeeded his companion-in-arms, and after a maiden got a couple for a draw, and another pair for a hit to long leg. He then hit Kearney to square leg over the ropes for 5, and, after the twenty-seventh over, Eberts took Kearney's place at the bowling. Howden tipped a 4 behind his wicket. Cummings then got a 3 hit to long-leg off Brodie, and after a maiden over, a single off Eberts. Howden sneaked a single and played the next ball but one into his own wicket, after accomplishing a fine inning for 23 runs. Three wickets for 50 runs. Capt. Wallace went in next and cut a single to the off the first ball he received. Cummings hit a 5 to long on off Brodie and a long-leg tip for a single. After a maiden from Kearney, Cummings, who was playing brilliantly, got a drive to long on for a pair, and a long-leg hit for 3 off Brodie. Then Whelan took the latter's place. Cummings got a long on off Eberts for 3, and scored a capital 3 by a hit to long leg off the same bowler. Wallace sent the next ball to long leg for 3, cut a single off Whelan, and then was caught by McLean at square leg, off Eberts' bowling—four wickets for 73 runs. Lieut. Farmer supplied Wallace's place. Cummings hit Whelan to long leg off for 3 and Eberts to square leg for a couple in the next over. Farmer then drove Eberts to long off and, aided by an overthrow, added 4 to the score. Cummings cut Whelan for a single and Farmer stole 2 more, after which Cummings got a square leg hit for 4 off Eberts and a fine drive to long off, which was so beautifully fielded by Spragge that only a pair were awarded it. Farmer hit a 3 to leg, and after the fifty-first over McLean took Eberts' place at the bowling. Cummings and Farmer pegged away steadily until the former was caught at square leg, far off in the field, by Greenfield, off McLean, closing a very brilliant inning for 45 runs—5 wickets for 102 runs. Lieut. Davies went next to the wicket, and after he and his partner had made a few singles the dinner-bell rang.

Play was resumed at 3:10 and after a few ones had been acquired Davies got a square leg hit for 4, and after running his score up to 9 was caught at mid-field by Dr. Spragge, off Whelan; six wickets for 120 runs. Taylor supplied Davies' place, and by careful, steady play aided Farmer to run the score up to 145, when he was unfortunately run out for 13 runs. Lieut. Carpenter went in, and after a maiden had been bowled scored a single, and his partner followed suit. The bowling was so strong and true that defense was the order until Tallents broke the spell by driving Brodie to the north for 3. Carpenter then got Brodie to long leg for 4, and cut his next ball for 2. Tallents sent McLean to long leg for 3, and hit Eberts, who had supplanted Brodie, to the same place for a similar amount. After putting a few more cleverly together, Tallents drove a ball from the north end clean over the club-house for 6, and then scored a single. Kearney was put on to bowl in place of McLean, and took Carpenter's wicket first ball—182 runs for nine wickets. Mr. Herbert went in next, and Tallents was shortly afterward retired, run out for 20. Ten wickets for 182. Singleton took the vacant place, made a single, and drove Eberts for 5. Then Herbert lost his wicket to Eberts, and the inning closed for 191 runs.

HALIFAX TEAM—SECOND INNING.

Lieut. Browne, b. Kearney	1
Lieut. Howden, b. Brodie	23
Lieut. Turnour, b. Brodie	11
Lieut. Cummings, c. Greenfield, b. Whelan	45
Capt. Wallace, c. McLean, b. Eberts	5
Lieut. Farmer, b. McLean	25
Lieut. Davies, c. Spragge, b. Whelan	9
Capt. Taylor, run out	13
Lieut. Tallents, run out	20
Lieut. Carpenter, b. Kearney	14
Lieut. Herbert, b. Eberts	3
Lieut. Singleton, not out	6
Wides, 6; byes, 2; leg-byes, 6; no balls, 2	16
Total	191

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
Brodie	137	45	17	2	1	1
Kearney	68	24	7	2	5	0
Eberts	82	43	7	2	0	0
Whalen	87	28	8	1	0	1
McLean	124	34	16	2	0	0

BASE-BALL.

THE ATHLETICS DEFEAT THE ATLANTICS BY A SCORE OF THIRTEEN TO TWO—NOTES.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, played the seventh game of their championship series yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds in the presence of about 100 persons. It was a one-sided game throughout, and the Athletics had an easy time in gaining the victory, they making eight runs in the second inning alone, besides three in the seventh and one in the first and one in the fourth innings. The only runs made by the Atlantics were two in the fourth inning, by Cassidy and Boyd, both of which were unearned, Boyd having got his first base by an error of Anson at right field, which also helped Cassidy to get in his run. The score of 13 to 2 was as follows:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Eggler, c. f.	2	4	3	Fleet, c.	0	2	1
Clapp, c.	1	0	2	Cassidy, p.	1	2	1
Fisler, 1st b.	1	3	11	Boyd, 3d b.	1	1	1
Anson, r. f.	3	2	1	Moore, r. f.	0	0	4
Sutton, 3d b.	1	1	1	Pabor, l. f.	0	1	6
Craver, 2d b.	1	1	3	Knowdell, 2d b.	0	0	4
Hall, l. f.	2	4	2	Quinn, s. s.	0	0	3
Force, s. s.	1	0	3	McGee, c. f.	0	1	5
Bechtel, p.	1	1	1	Walker, 1st b.	0	0	2
Total	13	16	27	Total	2	7	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	1	8	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—13
Atlantic	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Umpire—Mr. Mathews, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Athletic, 8; Atlantic, 1.
Runs earned—Athletic, 4; Atlantic, 0.

A game was played on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday afternoon between the Chelseas, of Brooklyn, and the Olympics, of Paterson, N. J. It is the second game of their series, and was won by the Olympics by a score of 6 to 1. The first game was also won by the Olympics by a score of 27 to 6. The Chelseas have lost only three games this season thus far, the two with the Olympics and one with the Amity Club, of Brooklyn. The game yesterday was well played, the Olympics owing their success to three runs got in by error in the third inning, which gave them an advantage. The following is the score by innings:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chelsea	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Olympic	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6

Umpire—Mr. Rowe, of the Concord Club.
Runs Earned—Chelsea, 0; Olympic, 1.

This afternoon there will be a professional game on the Union Grounds between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City.

On the Capitoline grounds this afternoon there will be a game between the Flyaways, of this City, and the Concords, of Brooklyn. The Produce Exchange Club, of this City, and the Englewood Club, of Englewood, N. J., will play a "home and home" game there at the same time.

On the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, this afternoon, there will be a game between the Hoboken Club and the Staten Island Club.

It is reported that the professional Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, is about to disband, and that the game on the Union grounds yesterday was the last one they will play.

INTERNATIONAL PEDESTRIANISM.

An international walking match for the championship of the world, between William Perkins, the champion of England, and W. E. Harding, of this City, will probably be arranged at an early day. Regarding the proposed contest *Bell's Life* of the 28th ult. has the following:

We are to have an international walking match between our champion, William Perkins, and W. E. Harding, of New-York. Appended is the challenge from the American champion's backer:

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.

To the Editor of Bell's Life in London:

DEAR SIR: In your world-renowned sporting journal of July 10, Mr. Perkins (the champion of England) publishes a card, wherein he offers to arrange a match to walk against any pedestrian in the United States, 50 miles level, for £100, the race to take place on any in-closed track in England. He further states that he will allow any pedestrian in America one minute start in four miles or two minutes start in ten miles, for £100 a side. Now, if Mr. Perkins means business, I will match W. E. Harding, of New-York, to walk Mr. Perkins a fair heel-and-toe race, a distance of fifty miles, for £100 a side, the race to take place on any track in New-York or New-Jersey six weeks from signing articles of agreement. Or I will arrange two matches, same conditions, the first to take place at Deerfoot Park, Long Island, or at the West-side Driving Park, New-Jersey, the last week in September, and the return race to take place at Lillie Bridge, Hackney Wick, or Royal Oak Park Grounds, Manchester. Each party to defray his own expenses. It must be perfectly understood that the contestants must walk fair "heel and toe." Now, if Mr. Perkins desires to arrange this contest or contests, he will please deposit £50 at your office and send articles in care of Frank Queen, at the office of the New-York *Clipper*. I will then place the necessary amounts with Frank Queen, to be transferred to your keeping, providing you will be kind enough to hold the stakes for the contest on this side. I am willing Mr. Frank Queen or Mr. George Wilkes shall select referee. For the return walk in England a referee selected by you will suit me. In the articles of agreement let them read between William Perkins, of Camberwell, and W. E. Harding, of New-York, or an unknown to be named by Mr. J. McCloud, on the posting of the final deposit. A reply through your issue will at once be looked for, and quickly attended to.

NEW-YORK CITY. Yours truly, J. W. McCLOUD.

THE TURF.

PACING AND PEDESTRIANISM AT DEERFOOT PARK—FAST TIME BY MAN AND BEAST.

A large number of sporting men assembled at Deerfoot Park yesterday to witness a pacing race for a purse of $1,000, and the effort of a Vermont farmer, Norman Taylor, to run five miles within thirty minutes. The pacing race had six entries, and when the horses were called to the track but three of them responded. These were G. H. Smith's b. g. Sleepy George, W. H. Crawford's r. g. Copperbottom, and owner's b. m. Sallie Morris. They were to go under saddle. In the pools before the start Copperbottom was the favorite, and sold for $25, Sleepy George $15, and Sallie Morris $5. The contest was a very remarkable one, and created much enthusiasm. The time was very fast, especially for a half-mile track. The first heat was unexpectedly won by Sallie, by a length, in 2:20¾ when she became the favorite and brought even money with the other two. She then won the second heat by a length, in 2:22½ when she became the favorite at two to one over the field. The third heat, however, was taken by Sleepy George in 2:24, when Copperbottom struck himself and was so lame that the judges allowed his owner to withdraw him. The last heat was very closely contested as they were head and head during the greater part of the heat, which was won by Sallie Morris by half a length, in 2:20.

SUMMARY.

DERRFOOT DRIVING PARK, Long Island, Friday, Sept. 17.—Purse $1,000 for all pacers under saddle, mile heats, best three in five, $500 to first horse, $300 to second, and $200 to third.

Owner's b. m. Sallie Morris	1	1	2	1
G. H. Smith's b. g. Sleepy George	2	2	1	2
W. H. Crawford's r. g. Copperbottom	3	3	3	dr.
G. Walker's ch. g. Granger	dr.			
C. Furey's b. g. Hoosier Dick	dr.			
J. Costello's b. g. Boy	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	34½	1:11½	2:20¾
Second heat	36½	1:12	2:22½
Third heat	36¾	1:12½	2:24
Fourth heat	35	1:08½	2:20

A MAN AGAINST TIME.

Between the second and third heats of the above race, Norman Taylor, a Vermont farmer, aged forty-five, undertook to run five miles within thirty minutes, for a purse of $100, and accomplished the task easily. His time was as follows:

Half mile	2:44	Three and a half miles	19:55
Mile	5:30	Four miles	22:55
Mile and a half	8:24	Four and a half miles	25:50
Two miles	11:20	Five miles	28:41¾
Two and a half miles	14:10		
Three miles	17:03		

RACES AT WEST-SIDE DRIVING PARK.

There was a large attendance at the West-side Driving Park, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, to witness the two events which were announced to take place. The first was a trot for horses that had never beaten 2:42. There were five starters, J. Smith's b. m. Susie being the favorite. She won the race in three straight heats. The second was a running race, in which there were three starters. The race, which was a dash of one mile, was won by J. Bevans' Bonny Doon in 1:58. Following is a summary of the trot:

FRIDAY, Sept. 17.—Purse $100, for horses that never beat 2:42; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

J. Smith's b. m. Susie	1	1	1
B. C. Gurrin's d. g. Don	2	5	2
C. Devoe's b. g. Tommy Moore	5	2	5
C. Hensel's b. g. Central Boy	4	3	3
M. Bedle's b. g. Handy Andy	3	4	4

Time—2:42½, 2:45¾, 2:44.

POOL-SELLING ON FLEETWOOD RACES.

The running meeting at Fleetwood Park will close to-day with three entries, the first of which is a dash of a mile with four entries, including Ida Wells, 93 pounds; Mollie Darling, 93 pounds; Camden, 103 pounds; and an Australian colt, 93 pounds. The second race is a handicap, mile heats, the entries to close at the track this morning, and acceptances to be made immediately after the first race. The third race will be one of mile heats over four hurdles, the entries for which are Cariboo, Busy Bee, Modoc, and the Censor mare. The pool-selling at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's, last night, was as follows:

MILE DASH.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Ida Wells	$16	$25	$20	$25
Mollie Darling	15	25	19	25
Camden	4	8	6	10
Australian colt	4	6	5	4
Total	$39	$64	$50	$64

HURDLE RACE.

	Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Cariboo, 154 pounds	$25	$25	$20	$25
Busy Bee, 117 pounds	12	14	8	11
Modoc, 112 pounds / Censor Mare, 110 p'ds.	4	4	7	5
Total	$41	$43	$35	$41

THE HARLEM CLUB FALL REGATTA.

THE SPORT MARRED BY A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS—KEATOR WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL.

The Fall regatta of the Harlem Rowing Club was held yesterday on the Harlem River. The contests were witnessed by a very large and fashionable assembly of ladies and gentlemen. In the first race, a single-scull championship, over a two-mile straight-away course, two prizes were contested for, the first a gold championship challenge medal, and a special gold medal presented by Mr. T. B. Tilghman, the Captain of the club. The entries were as follows: Thomas R. Keator and Howard Conkling. The boats started well, but had not gone more than fifty lengths before they fouled. Starting again, they were able to make but poor headway, owing to the strong ebb-tide. Keator, the champion of last year, finally won in 20m. 50s.

The next race on the programme was a single scull handicap, over a one mile straightaway course, for a medal presented by Mr. A. C. Saportas. The original entries comprised five names, but before the start Howard Conkling and Henry M. Knapp withdrew, leaving the following in the race:

	Handicap.
Arthur B. Hoeber	25 seconds
J. W. Arthur	10 seconds
Alva G. Scranton	scratch

All the boats started well, but before many lengths had been rowed Scranton easily gained the lead on Arthur, who, after going over half the course, withdrew from the contest. Having beaten Arthur, Scranton next directed his efforts to gaining a victory over Hoeber, but was unable to accomplish the desired result, owing to Hoeber's fine spurting. The latter finally finished the course in 10m. 50s., Scranton following ten seconds later.

The last race was even more unfortunate than the first, owing to two disheartening accidents which occurred. The contest was for the four-oared club championship of the year, and the course the same rowed in the first race, with the exception that instead of being against, it was with the tide. Following were the entries:

Howard Conkling, bow; H. W. Coates, No. 2; Arthur B. Hoeber, No. 3; Thomas R. Keator, stern—blue and white.

Henry M. Knapp, bow; Robert B. Dodson, No. 2; Edward B. Pinckney, No. 3; Alva G. Scranton, stern—scarlet and blue.

The blue and white went well ahead on the start, but before an eighth of the course had been passed the scarlet and blue ran aground, owing to a broken rudder. After the accident had been remedied, the crews were given a fresh start, and, as before, the blue and white took the lead. As the boats approached the finish the scarlet and blue were unfortunately fouled by a row-boat, and left out of the race. The blue and white, which would probably have won even if this accident had not occurred, finished the race in thirteen minutes and twenty seconds.

THE LOUISVILLE DEFALCATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.—An interview with Prof. J. Laurence Smith, President of the Louisville Gas Company, develops the fact that G. D. Marshall, the late Cashier, is guilty of the defalcation as rumored yesterday. The amount is not definitely known, but Prof. Smith is of opinion it is little less that $60,000. Marshall is very low from the effects of a hemorrhage of the lungs and will not be arrested or prosecuted.

BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—Announcement is made that Lazard Frères will abandon the business of importation and dry goods jobbing, and establish a banking-house, for strictly commercial business.

OHIO POLITICAL ORATORS.

SEN. SHERMAN ON THE CURRENCY.

HIS SPEECH AT NEWMARKET, OHIO—THE NATION'S PLEDGE.

Senator John Sherman delivered his second speech of the campaign in Newmarket, Ohio, on the 11th inst. It was mainly devoted to the financial question. On the matter of resumption he said:

When Congress met in December, 1873, we were compelled to face this currency question. By the issue of $26,000,000 the amount was $767,000,000. I need not refer to the wide differences of opinion that were developed by our discussions and among both parties. We could not agree. But in the last session the Republican Party did adopt a policy, and that policy is fairly summed up by the Republican State platform as a policy that will ultimately advance the purchasing power of our currency to the standard of gold. The particular measure adopted by Congress will undoubtedly have that effect. The manner in which it is discussed shows the manner in which the Democratic Party always discuss Republican measures. In New-York, where the Democratic Party are for specie payment right away, it is denounced as a sham. The Democratic Party in Ohio, especially my friend Gen. Ewing, who, more than any other person, is responsible for the Democratic platform, gives to the law of last Winter a power for usefulness that I cannot claim for it. Still it does commit the Republican Party not only against inflation, but to a slow appreciation of our currency to a gold standard. It provides for more money, just as any one can give the requisite security for it. And it also provides that in three years and a half the money shall be as good as gold. It is not true that it contracts the currency. It replaces in due time our fractional currency with silver coin, thus giving the people a choice between our fractional currency and a currency which rings. It retires United States notes only as bank notes are issued, and provides that both United States notes and bank notes shall, on the 1st of January, 1879, be equal to gold coin.

The only contraction of the currency that is provided for by existing law is that provision of the law of 1874 that authorizes a national bank to retire its circulating notes by depositing with the Treasurer of the United States an equal amount of greenbacks. And this provision was adopted by the general consent of all. In other words, it authorizes banks to redeem their own notes by paying them. Who could object to this? Gen. Ewing, in his speech at Findlay, complains of this contraction. Would he deny to a bank the right to pay its own notes? This provision is an inevitable result of free banking, and is the only way by which we can secure a flexible currency. This is the only way by which the volume of currency can be made and kept equal to the wants of trade.

Gen. Ewing and others say there is not gold enough in the country to maintain resumption. Why is this? We furnish from our country the gold we produce. Other nations, wiser than we, receive our gold for their productions, and make it the basis of their currency. The gold will stay with us if we have use for it, and our cotton, corn, wheat, petroleum, and other products will go abroad to settle our commercial balances. To say that with the production at home of $100,000,000 a year of the precious metals we cannot retain enough to maintain resumption on $356,000,000 of United States note, is to admit that forever we must suffer all the evils and losses of a depreciated currency.

But he says we cannot do this by 1879. I venture my opinion against his that it was not necessary to postpone the time so long. An earlier day, accompanied with a right to fund out a five per cent. bond, would have sooner started the renewal of business that will eventually come when we stand again upon the basis of the world's currency of gold and silver; but a careful regard for existing contracts caused us to be selected to devise means that all could adjust their engagements upon the coin basis.

But he says that we surrender to the banks the profits of circulation. On the other hand I say that we do not surrender the profits of circulation. To the extent that in case we chose to maintain our notes in circulation as a legal tender, we have the benefit of them, and may do so with honor and safety. To the extent that banks are organized and United States notes are retired we actually make money, for the taxes collected from the banks by the United States and the State is actually greater in dollars and cents than the interest we save by the bonds we redeem. Let us see: $50,000,000 of United States five per cent. bonds will, to-day, buy $57,500,000 of United States notes. If these $50,000,000 of bonds are made the basis of bank circulation, the taxes, State and National, now levied under existing law upon such banks would average something over five per cent., thus yielding the people more money than the profits on the circulation. But he says, if the circulation of national banks is withdrawn they would pay precisely the same taxes, local and national, which they now pay, with the exception of the tax on circulation. I say that if the circulation was withdrawn they would cease to be banks, and the $430,000,000 of capital now invested in United States bonds would cease to be taxable, and not only the United States, but every State and county in the Union would lose all the taxes levied upon national banks. Our own State would lose near one million of dollars. We can't kill the goose and get the golden eggs.

But I say again that if you destroy the banks you can not issue the legal-tender United States notes in excess of $400,000,000 without being guilty of an open breach of the public faith, pledged by the act of 1864, and without encountering at once the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against the issue of legal-tender notes except in a time of war, and I notice that this point is clearly made by Reverdy Johnson.

But, fellow-citizens, I do not wish to rest the obligation of the United States to restore its currency to a gold standard upon any collateral question of profit and loss. I wish to rest it upon the direct promise of the United States to pay its notes in coin. It is an obligation which can no longer be postponed without National dishonor, and, secondly, upon grounds of public policy. A great nation like ours must keep ahead with the civilization of the age, and cannot afford to force its citizens to take that as money which will not buy what money will buy, which is daily passed at a discount, and that discount measured hourly by every citizen. The promise of the United States to pay money is too sacred to stand much longer at a depreciation of fifteen per cent. The question is now left to the people of Ohio to choose between the two policies presented. The one represented by the Republican Party leads us to good money, equal to gold, according to our promise, and the practice of all the great nations of our own or of other times. The other leads to the dishonor of our public engagements, and follows the example set only by nations too poor to pay, or regardless of their public faith."

ADVOCATES OF DISHONOR.

GOV. ALLEN AND GEN. CARY, OF OHIO, ADVOCATING A REPUDIATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOLEMN PROMISES.

Recent mails brought us Ohio papers containing reports of speeches made by Gov. William Allen and Gen. Samuel F. Cary, who have been nominated by the Democrats of that State for the important positions of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. As exponents of their party, and to promote their election, they made the speeches from which we quote below.

Gov. Allen spoke at Marietta on Friday. Among other things he said:

"I told you there were few powers confided to the Federal Government, but among those few powers there were some of transcendent moment, belonging to the American people; and one of those powers which belongs to the central Government is the power to regulate its weights and measures and money. I want you to recollect that last item. [Laughter and applause.] We have at Columbus, in the Capitol, some beautiful scales made by order of the Federal Government and sent to the State of Ohio, and we test all weights by those scales. The half bushel and all those things are regulated by the Federal Government, in order that there might be a uniformity. But there was one thing which the Federal Government was empowered to legislate upon, and in reference to which the State Governments had no power, and that was the currency, and thereby hangs a tale. They have regulated that, and you know, from your own daily experience, how they have regulated it. The Federal Government had no wheat to weigh and no bacon. They could not get anything to weigh themselves out of the power to regulate measures; but when it came to money it was an entirely different affair. [Laughter.] That is the root of our present evil, and you have met together for the purpose of pruning that a little—making it more vigorous and healthy in the future. Now you will observe that the Federal Government had to eat. It did not propose to serve the people without something to eat; and in order to get something to eat they had to impose a little thing called taxes. You all know what that means. Taxes! Well, there is the point. When the Federal Government regulated weights and measures there was nothing to steal, but when they came to regulate taxes then they got as much taxes as they could, and spent all they could get. [Laughter.] The more they got, the more there was to steal. And now in this day, when the Government ought to be conducted on $75,000,000 or $80,000,000, the payment of the interest of the public debt being excluded, they want about $300,000,000. This is the power, mark you, that the people are made to feel. It comes down to the barefaced question of the pocket, and I want just here to lay down one or two maxims for you all to remember. The first is, that every Government, no matter what may be its form, except it happens to be a Democratic form, will levy all the money it can get and spend all it collects. [Applause and laughter.] The only way, therefore, to make a Government honest, is to keep them close down to the verge of starvation, so that instead of the tax-gatherer driving helter-skelter among the people, and saying: '——you, pay your taxes,' he shall come with a modest, meek air, and hand his hat around like they do in the churches when they take up a contribution. When you bring them in that you make them honest men. The difference between the old Democracy and its adverse party was simply this: I told you that the almighty dollar lay at the bottom of all our struggles, and now I tell you of the means by which the money has been sought. For what? For the benefit of the whole people? Not at all. That idea of getting money in undue quantities out of the pockets of the people never entered the heads of the Democracy. The whole matter turning upon the ultimate question of money, assumed in legislation two forms. One, general laws that should act upon the whole people alike, upon Democrats, Republicans, Federalists, and everybody else; and another, a set of special laws, which should be made for the benefit of cliques and rings, and it is these special laws which have enabled a few men to acquire immense fortunes, and condemn the great mass of the people to very humiliating circumstances, and sometimes to pauperism. The other side have an interest in making special laws, because they want the money levied upon the whole people to be distributed to a few of the people. The Democratic Party make general laws, and if they make a mistake in general laws, it operates upon the Democrats as well as the others in precisely the same way. That is the way the thing works. Well, now, see whether your laws are special or general. Let us look how it has been going on ever since the close of the war. Every law has been made for a special purpose, because the great body of law-makers are not the real representatives of the great body of the people. You all know full well the immensities of the tax imposed upon you. You all know full well the depression of your individual business. It wants nobody to explain that. You feel it. You know it. You know that your land or your labor put up in the market to-day will not bring half as much as it would seven or eight years ago. You know that there are in the United States a full million of men, honest laboring men, seeking employment, who cannot get it. You know that a large portion of your manufactories are stopped and the laborers turned out of employment. You know that breakings are going on. Banks and merchants are failing. In a word, you know that there is a universal stagnation of business in the land, and you know that the cause of that stagnation is the want of money. Without a sufficient circulating medium it would be just exactly like a farmer who had a farm to cultivate and had only half enough plows to cultivate it. It is just like one of the e manufactories that only have half enough material to keep them running, and, consequently, for the want of this circulating medium this depression exists among the people and all the forms of human industry in the country. These men, nevertheless, go about and cry there is too much money in this country. I wish to God we could find some of it. [Laughter.] They say it is in the banks. Is it? It might just as well, for the purposes of money and currency, be in the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, for if it is not in circulation it is no more money than so many cornstalks would be. To be money it must circulate as a medium for carrying on the exchanges of the country. I don't mean exchanges with foreign countries. We see an immense amount about exchanges from foreign countries in the papers—that the exchange is so much in favor of England, in consequence of the inequality in the balance of trade, and they will put this down in figures and think they are talking about something big. Now, the domestic exchanges of the people in the business of their daily life is a thousand times greater than the foreign exchanges in this country, and it is the want of money to carry on these millions of cases where men make bargains, buy and sell things all over the country, day and night, from a mug of lager beer up to a farm or a great factory. Here is domestic exchange that requires an immense amount of circulating medium, and if the Government has not furnished it, and nobody else has the power to furnish it, it seems to me that your Government is acting the fool. [Applause and laughter.] Unfortunately, of late years the people have become somewhat strangers at Washington City. The Government has been surrounded by a parcel of fast fellows there that have grown rich by public plunder. They dash and whirl about and call themselves fashionable society, and the first thing they look over among us are the men of brains and millions of men hard at work upon their farms and in their workshops. * * * The Democrats passed a platform which signified that there was not quite enough money in the country and that there ought to be more. The other side bristled up and thought they had us; they were about enough to come over to us when they found that every man they met, from the largest manufacturer down to the smallest retail dealer, told them, 'I should like to have a little more money. [Laughter.] I can't carry on my business without some more.' When they found that the whole country had gone against them, they looked around and said: 'Well, we are getting more but to attack the Catholics and toll lies.' [Applause and laughter.] And that is what they are about. But see how truth travels. It is a great way to California, up past the Rocky Mountains; but truth has got there. We sent it by the wires and by mail from Ohio. It has got over there, and the consequence is that California has gone overboard for Democratic Party. In Pennsylvania, renowned for many years as a tariff State and called a hard-money State, their politicians, about a month ago, were laughing at the Ohio Democracy, scoffing at them, calling them nurses of rag babies. [Laughter.] But the lie has been continued to answer as a reason to give them reason for their abuse, and finally they found that it was they who deserved to be left out, and not us; and here, in the convention of the great State of Pennsylvania, the other day, lo and behold, their State flops over and adopts the Ohio platform. [Applause. And so they will continue to go. It is plain as the sun in the sky, these fellows are afraid to tell the people they have got too much money or got enough. It is just like a man going into the house of his neighbor, and seeing him writhing on the bed with a toothache. The poor fellow is nearly crazy with the pain, but the neighbor undertakes to persuade him that there is nothing the matter with him. 'Oh! my good fellow,' he says, 'you have got no toothache.' 'But I have got a toothache.' 'O, it can't be possible! Let me look at your tongue.' [Laughter.] Can you persuade a hungry man that he don't want bread? Can you persuade the men whose factories are closed, the farmer whose produce sells for no more than what pays his taxes, can you persuade the unfortunate thousands that are seeking bread, and for its sake seeking labor, can you persuade them that nothing is the matter? I don't think you can, and that is the reason why I count upon the State of Ohio coming up to work next month, and toiling out a majority of from thirty to ninety thousand on the Democratic side." [Appause.] That is what we look for. We know very well that when a nation is distressed, like when an individual is distressed, it will seek relief from that distress. But these people who are asking you to renew their lease of power do not promise you any release. Not a bit of it. They tell you there is too much money in the country already, but they do not tell you how you can get it. No, the reason that money is piled up in bank so strong is, because the scarcer the money is among the people the more their farms will depreciate in value, the more cheap labor will become; and when they have, the money ready, and the farmer's farm gets down to about one-fourth of its value, they will be ready to buy of you. So with everything else. The scarcer they can keep money the lower the labor and property of the people will depreciate, and the greater will be their profit when the people are compelled to sell their property in order to live at all. Well, we have got them this time. [Laughter.] And we will hold them, and we will run the Government, if we get it in our possession, in the interest and for the benefit of the entire people. We will not run it to form cliques and rings, nor run it for this class or for that class, but for all the people. Did you ever hear this word 'ring' four or five years ago? That is an invention. The next dictionary that is printed of the English language ought to explain what that word 'ring' means. Defalcations and public plunder had become so common that it became a regular branch of business. They could not, I suppose, get out of Congress, without it was in some night session, a charter to authorize rogues to do as they pleased, and steal as much as they pleased, and, therefore, a partnership of rogues was formed, and they denominated themselves 'rings.' So there are rings of rogues ranged around a pile of money placed in the centre, and they are all trying to get at the money. These are rings. Well, we will have none of them. We will have general laws that shall act like the laws of nature upon all men alike. We will not charter two thousand bankers. We will not levy four or five hundred millions of taxes upon the people to pay bondholders in gold, when upon the face of the bonds they are entitled to be paid in paper alone."

GEN. CARY'S SPEECH.

Gen. Samuel F. Cary spoke at Cleveland on Saturday. He is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and Gov. Allen, their candidate for Governor, has recently publicly declared him to be a man after his own heart. Speaking of his address the Cleveland *Herald* says: "Resuming, [he had been interrupted by the arrival of a band,] he began to groan about prostrated industries, manufacturing interests, and a general debility in trade. He pronounced this state of affairs a sin and a shame. The Republicans charge it to our productions and a worthless currency. 'Worthless currency, is it? If you have any irredeemable currency about you, bring it up here and I'll redeem it.' Talking further about the currency he repeated his argument, that he has used in all his former speeches, about the amount that there is per capita ($16) in the United States, and said that some rascal had got his share of that. His next movement was to charge that the Republican Party had systematically and intentionally brought about this financial prostration, and he then proceeded to prove, as he supposed, this wild assertion. He was once a Republican, and was then bitterly abused by the Democrats and flattered at home, but now it was vice versa. He then saw this trouble coming and he got over among the Democrats to prevent it, if possible, but said he, if the Republicans were kept in power two years longer you'll be shirtless, shoeless Lazzaroni.' If he were a Probate Judge in this county and a man was brought before him, and it was proved by good witnesses that he was laying plans to build up a new manufacturing interest, or engaging in some new enterprise, with greenbacks instead of bonds, and in view of the anticipated resumption of specie payments in 1879, he would send him straight to Newburg. From this the speaker went on into a pitiful wail about the State, county, municipal, and individual debts, without money to pay the same. He had been charged with making the assertion that he favored repudiation. He thought it a better plan to repudiate debts than to get out of them in some dishonest way. The resumption of specie payments in 1879 will result in repudiation. He had no war to make on national banks and bondholders. 'I wish I was a bondholder,' was the speaker's remark. He only made war on the manner in which the Republicans were carrying on the banks. He favored resumption, but only so soon as the business of the country demanded it." * * * "The speaker returned to the money question and began talking about national banks. It was a mistake to give to a bank the right to issue and circulate a medium; we want national banks wiped out and greenbacks substituted. Speaking of taxes, he said a man paid taxes now according to his poverty, and not according to wealth. Reaching over the railing and looking down at one of his delighted hearers, he exclaimed, 'You are paying tax on that dog leg you just now took a bite of.' A man with a large family pays more taxes than a man with a small one, and it is the rich man that has the small family—and why? Because God won't give him a large family; he is a drone, and the sooner his children are handed over to the devil the better for them. God is a Granger, and he wants the poor laboring man to help him in populating the world. God made a law that the man who don't work shan't eat, but the Republicans changed it. You can't accumulate wealth now by hard labor; it isn't consistent with the way Republicans do things. When a man gets a nickel into his pocket now, he pinches it till he hears it sing 'Farewell, vain world, I'm going home.' From this point the speaker went on in the same manner, making the same kind of silly statements, and talking as if the country would all be in the poor-house in three weeks if he wasn't elected."

AN ESTIMATE OF RALSTON.

A TRIBUTE BY REV. HORATIO STEBBINS, D. D.—THE BANKER THE EXPONENT OF CALIFORNIA—HIS NAME WRITTEN ON THE CITY.

Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, on Sunday, 5th inst., his first occupancy of his pulpit after his return from the East, gave an estimate of the character of the deceased banker, in which he said:

"It sometimes happens that a period culminates in an individual, the individual interprets the time, explains society itself, and presents at a single view the forces that make the period and the man. William Chapman Ralston was such an individual. He was the exponent of California—society at home and abroad took him for that. His name was written on the city, and strangers from afar knew by it that they had got here. Whatever was peculiar, local, characteristic, or universal in California, business, manners, society, he was its personification. Was California athletic and happy in the consciousness of exuberant life? To him existence was play. Impulsive? the tides of life in him were a mountain torrent. Generous? he was more. Uncertain? no was the creature of the moment. Speculative? he walked with composure on the outer verge of things. Hospitable? all his doors were open. Probably no man in the State had so many people commended to him by private or official introduction. He was more seen, more exposed to view, and more constantly on trial before men than any man among us. But this glass of perpetual inspection and exposure was not friendly to the true understanding of his character and ability. He was a child of the earth, a natural material man, in the best style. His bodily frame was the foundation of him, and the topmost summits were of the same stuff. His physical activity and energy were the tireless expression of an over abundant reeking animality in which the spiritual was but as the twilight, and every throb of the heart was a shout of childish joy. Outward activity, external expression, the vehemence of impulse, and quick perceptions, were the natural manifestations of an undisciplined nature in which a vast amount of miscellaneous powers and passions lay in promiscuous confusion. Lacking early moral discipline, and with the great strength made him an easy victim of the pleasing conceit of a self-made man, and self-reliance became the strong weakness of a character whose citadel was not well manned. In conversation with him, when I expressed the opinion that he was not so much a self-made man as a creature of circumstances he contested it, that there was "a good deal of luck about it.' But he despised culture, and felt satisfied that a training like that of Rufus Choate would have ruined him. His intellectual constitution was singular, vested in his muscles more than in his nerves. The practical was greater than the ideal, fact greater than thought, the steam-power greater than the man. The world in its universe of things in his mind tapered the wrong way. This immense practicability, with its host of many-handed powers, disenchanted his being, drove out idea and mystery, and depopulated the groves of imagination. He was one of the most completely and entirely physical men—even to the degree that raised the question, To what extent can the soul lead an unconscious life? The quickness of his perceptions, and the rapidity with which he passed from one thing to another, were striking and brilliant. When asked in regard to them and how he attained them, he replied he did not know, but California liked it. But the brilliancy of action contained a defect, as the crack of a whip covers the blemish of a spavin. It was the only method of his intellect. Reflection, consideration, contemplation were impossible to him. A properly-ordered intellectual life, capable of great efforts of sustained attention, has no accommodation in his frame. The same physical qualities tinged the frame of his moral nature, as the waters of a river are tinged by the soil of its banks. Money was a dead metal, and no signal of fundamental ethic, no shadow of terrible reality. He never seemed to me to have the remotest conception that a pound avoirdupois had an eternal relation to the specific gravity of the earth; neither did he have any conception of the vast, long-minded power of moral forces. Such were the limitations of his nature and training. So he seemed to me, whose relations with him were simply those of man to man. He had moods of freedom from the stress of action, in which he was exceeding lovely, kind and gentle. He had no long-cherished hate or late smoldering in the ashes of old wrongs, and none of those meannesses that sometimes attach to better men, the absence of which, in men of striking qualities tend to give a little fiction to reputation, while it softens the severity of human judgment.

Such was the man of our time and our commercial society. He was the product of the time and of his own will. In what proportion those forces blended to make him what he was, none but God, the judge of all, can tell. In respect of the scope of his abilities, his character and responsibility, he is to be judged by no mere village moralist or pedagogic rule. His great powers were only equaled by their great limitations, and his immense influence in the affairs of young and rising States can be accounted for only on the ground of real ability to organize and control. His career is one more epoch in the financial history of California, and his name will take its true place in the memory of men by irresistible force of moral gravity. He was surely more a Californian than a denizen of the eternal. What nature and discipline might have done for him, it is difficult to tell. There were elements in him that resisted culture. What he needed as a man and as a business man was some firm restraint and persuasion on his tempestuous nature. As the master of an institution to cherish and conserve the commercial interests of society, he can be accounted for only in the facts relating to the giving of preferences, and had agreed to the composition to avoid expensive litigation. He therefore confirmed the composition.

Alfred P. Reynolds, a bankrupt with liabilities amounting to $40,000, effected a composition with his creditors, before Register Dayton, on the basis of paying fifty-five per cent. of his indebtedness. Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton, counsel for creditors holding claims against the bankrupt amounting to $10,000, appeared before Register Dayton and protested against and opposed the confirmation of the composition, on the ground that it had been effected by votes of creditors holding collusive claims against the bankrupt. Counsel also asserted that Register Dayton had exhibited an apparent inclination throughout the proceedings before him to restrict counsel from eliciting testimony to show collusion. Judge Blatchford reserved his decision.

CAR THIEF PUNISHED.

Timothy Ryan, living at No. 156 East Houston street, was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with theft on a street car. It appeared from the evidence that on the 30th of July William Vogle and his brother Herman got on a Grand and Cortlandt street car, and found the rear platform unnecessarily crowded with roughs, who completely blocked the way, preventing the entrance of the Messrs. Vogle, pressing William against the railing. Finally the gentlemen pressed their way through the crowd and entered the car, and Mr. William Vogle immediately found that he had been robbed of his diamond stud valued at $200. Mr. Vogle at once looked for the men who had obstructed his passage, and found that they had all left the car; but on the description furnished by him to the Police, Ryan was arrested and identified as the principal of the gang. Counsel for the prisoner, at the trial yesterday, examined a number of witnesses to prove an alibi; but District Attorney Rollins showed that their evidence was totally untrustworthy, and that Ryan's wife was a professional pickpocket, whose picture was in the Rogues' Gallery. The jury found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and Recorder Hackett in passing sentence, reminded Ryan that he was a professional thief, having been charged, in 1874, with panel thieving, under the name of Timothy Oates, in connection with one Addie Clark, and barely escaped conviction through the departure of the complainant from the City. The prisoner had since pursued his dishonest occupations; but the Court would now relieve the City of his presence for some time by sending him to the State Prison for four years.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

Edgar Williams and others had motion made before Judge Brady, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to continue a preliminary injunction forbidding the Board of Revision from confirming two assessment lists—one for grading, the other for paving Seventh avenue—on these grounds: That the transfer of power to the Central Park Commissioners to grade and pave the street was unconstitutional; that the powers granted the Commissioners and their successors were only to be exercised on notice to the Mayor, and that no notice was given; that the doing of a portion of the paving by the Department of Parks by day's work was in violation of section 104 of the charter of 1870, and finally, the failure of the Park Commissioners and the Department of Parks to observe the law requiring all contracts to be founded on sealed bids after public notice. Yesterday Judge Brady gave decision, saying these objections should first be made to the Commissioners of Revision, and if they failed to give justice plaintiffs had a remedy under the laws of 1858 and 1874. He declines to pronounce on the question of constitutionality, as one for the Court of Appeals, and denies the motion.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, reserved his decision on an application to appoint Mr. Harlowe Trustee of the $700,000 mortgage on the road. The application was opposed, among other grounds, on the allegation that the depot did not belong to the company, and that the Receiver, if appointed, would have no place to put his horses. It was also claimed that the road was being worked to the best advantage without a Receiver.

LAW REPORTS.

THEATRES IN COURT.

"AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS"—THE INJUNCTION DENIED.

On the application of Thomas Henry French, the author of the play called "Around the World in Eighty Days," to restrain the Messrs. Connolly & Co. from exhibiting the play, Judge Curtis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, rendered a decision denying the injunction. In his opinion given in the case he says: "A French author, Jules Verne, composed a story called 'Le Tour du Monde en quatre-vingt jour,' and, with the assistance of a Mr. D'Ennery, dramatized it. The authors of the dramatized version sold it to one Michaelis, through whom the manuscript of the English version and all rights therein for the United States and the Canadas were transferred and assigned to the plaintiffs. The defendants have produced a play under the same title, and claim that it is a dramatization by them of the original story of Jules Verne and D'Ennery, and translated for them into English, has never been published with their consent, and it embraces various characters, incidents, and scenes that are foreign to the original story. The difficulty with the defendants' claim is that their version contains what is not found in the original story, but is found in the plaintiff's play, and, unless adopted from the latter, could not be very satisfactorily accounted for. * * * The Court of Appeals, all the Judges concurring, in Palmer vs. De Witt. (47 N. Y., 532, holds that the property of an author or his assignees in an unpublished manuscript, is protected and governed in its use as other personal property, and that the representation upon the stage of a dramatic composition did not affect the manuscript, and was not an abandonment or dedication of it to the public, but the court did not pass upon the question how far a spectator witnessing a play might lawfully commit it to memory and then punish it to the world. Learned Judges have differed upon this latter question, but it would seem to better accord with justice and good morals that the carrying away in the memory or in the stenographic notes by a spectator of the contents of a play, unauthorized by the owner, is an infringement of his property rights. * * * The preliminary injunction should be continued until the further order of the court, with $10 costs of motion to plaintiff."

THE PARK THEATRE SEIZURE.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Brady held his decision in reserve on a motion to vacate an attachment against the property of the Park Theatre. Pending the preparation of affidavits on behalf of Mr. Stuart, the Sheriff's officer remains in custody of the property. The claim amounts to $635.

SENTENCES IN GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Charles McCarthy, arrested with a confederate in the act of entering the basement of the residence of James Hunt, at No. 305 Henry street, with a skeleton key, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for five years. John Sullivan, aged seventeen, who stole a watch and chain from William Koehler, of Hoboken, while the latter sat on one of the benches of the City Hall Park, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence. Two little pickpockets, James McManus and John Murphy, admitted having stolen $1 40 from Joseph Tully, of Brooklyn, at the Battery Park. McManus was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and Murphy was committed to the Catholic Protectory. Edward Bunton and Annie Clifford were charged with breaking into the picture store of Arthur Fitzpatrick, No. 165 Fourth avenue, on the night of the 5th inst. and stealing therefrom two pictures valued at $70. The woman showed that she had entered the premises at the solicitation of Bunton and was acquitted. The latter was found guilty of grand larceny and sent to the State Prison for three years. Christopher Bridge, one of the Pickles gang of horse thieves, charged with having stolen from Frederick Stobrs a horse, which he sold to Francis F. Coleman on the 22d of January, 1874, was found guilty and sentenced to four years in the State Prison. Charles Farrell and William Ackerman, two youthful expert pickpockets, who broke into the unoccupied house No. 663 Third avenue and stole a quantity of lead pipe, were each sent to the Penitentiary for four years. Michael Daley, charged with breaking into the restaurant of Abram B. Lyon, No. 6 Centre street, on the 11th inst., and stealing therefrom $15 worth of property, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the Penitentiary. Michael Powers, having admitted stealing $2 75 from Margaret Curtis, No. 129 Hester street, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months; and Cornelius Fitzgerald, who acknowledged the theft of $2 from John Bagan, was sent to the same institution for two years. Maggie Williams and Lizzie Grady, charged with petty thefts, pleaded guilty, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Eliza Price, charged with pawning portion of the property stolen from the matron of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Females, was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary. John Sullivan pleaded guilty to the larceny of 75 cents from the person of Robert J. Sperry, of 167 Broadway, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

QUESTIONS IN BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Samuel Holmes, formerly manager of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, and Lazarus Lisberger became bankrupts while engaged in the metal business. Their liabilities amounted to $700,000, and they effected a composition with their creditors on the basis of a payment of fifteen per cent. of their indebtedness. The composition was presented to Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, for confirmation by Messrs. William G. Choate and M. H. Regensberger. The confirmation of the composition was opposed by Messrs. Brown and Pease on the ground that undue preferences had been given by the bankrupts to certain of their creditors. Judge Blatchford said that the creditors, when agreeing to the composition, were undoubtedly in possession of all the facts relating to the giving of preferences, and had agreed to the composition to avoid expensive litigation. He therefore confirmed the composition.

Alfred P. Reynolds, a bankrupt with liabilities amounting to $40,000, effected a composition with his creditors, before Register Dayton, on the basis of paying fifty-five per cent. of his indebtedness. Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton, counsel for creditors holding claims against the bankrupt amounting to $10,000, appeared before Register Dayton and protested against and opposed the confirmation of the composition, on the ground that it had been effected by votes of creditors holding collusive claims against the bankrupt. Counsel also asserted that Register Dayton had exhibited an apparent inclination throughout the proceedings before him to restrict counsel from eliciting testimony to show collusion. Judge Blatchford reserved his decision.

CATHOLIC EXCOMMUNICATION.

In a letter to the Toronto *Globe*, Catholic Archbishop Lynch says: "Guibord knew that he was excommunicated, and refused at death to be reconciled to his Church. He that refused the greater, that is the Sacraments of the Church, while living, would refuse the less, that is the funeral rites. The State should rather protect the body of a man from Church rites after death which he refused during life. The excommunication of Guibord is better known to the Bishop of Montreal and his priests than to the lawyers even of the Privy Council. But it is asserted that the Church cannot excommunicate societies *in Globo*. This is precisely what the Church has done and continues to do; as, for instance, condemning all secret societies and those who belong to them. There are excommunications major and minor, and excommunications for individuals and societies. Then there are interdicts for persons and things, but with many of these we have nothing to do. That Guibord died renouncing the sacraments rather than give up a proscribed society, put him also into the category of the vicious sinner, for whose body Christian burial may also be denied. But you say as Guibord thought himself right he should get the benefit of his own opinion. This right—private judgment—we do not recognize in the Church, nor do civil courts either recognize it. You remark also that we cannot excommunicate persons from reading. This is precisely what we have done and ought to do. Did not the Bishop of Montreal the other day forbid his Catholic people, under pain of excommunication, the reading of a certain journal that was vomiting all sorts of abuse against the Catholic Church? and his mandate was obeyed. If I found our young men here reading the works of Tom Paine, and Voltaire, &c., I would forbid them under pain of excommunication. I might permit the reading of such works to good and learned men, who carry in their own brains the antidote to these poisons, but the giddy and unlearned ought no more to meddle with such works than children with loaded revolvers and dangerous poisons. Prelates of the Catholic Church have authority from God to govern, command and guide, 'obey your prelates and be subject to them, for they watch as being to render an account of your souls.' (Heb. xiii.) This is for the true prelates—others can only entreat and beseech."

JUDGE FULLERTON'S CATTLE.

The Culpeper (Va.) *Observer* says: "We are glad to announce that Judge William Fullerton, of New-York, who has a fine farm in Fairfax County, well stocked with the purest breeds, has consented to bring a herd of the celebrated Holstein, or Dutch, cattle to our next fair for exhibition. These cattle are something new to our people, in fact we doubt if a half dozen men in our country have ever seen them. They are large, thrifty cattle, black and white, and are said to be the very best milkers, and combine a great many excellences entirely novel to our people."

COURT NOTES.

Augustus Ross, charged with the murder of Dennis Leary, a vagrant, in front of No. 127 West street, on the night of the 3d inst., was yesterday released on giving $5,000 bail in the District Attorney's office. Angus Ross, No. 181 Christie street, became surety for the accused.

Bernard O'Rourke, a liquor merchant, lately doing business at No. 350 West Forty-second street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of defrauding Ephraim Howe, of No. 118 Elm street, out of $605 by false and fraudulent representations. He was held for examination.

Sigismund R. Mendel, of No. 42 Grand street, was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before Commissioner Shields, on a complaint made by United States District Attorney Bliss. It is charged that Mendel had, on the 19th of last month, in the Court of Common Pleas, falsely sworn that a certain person, unknown to District Attorney Bliss, was one Antonio Ros, in order to obtain a certificate of naturalization. He was held for an examination in default of $3,000 bail.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

Henry Mayer, John Stetson, William Lyons, Charles Taylor, George Clarke, and George Taylor, arrested in a gambling-house at No. 5 Park place on Thursday evening, were taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning and arraigned before Justice Wandell. The place in which the prisoners were found was entered by Roundsman Sharpe and Officers Carey and Sullivan, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, by means of a ladder placed against one of the windows of the apartment, the doors being securely fastened. Before entering, the officers saw the men engaged in a game of faro. So intent were they on the progress of the game that the officers actually mingled among them for a few seconds without attracting any notice. Those whose names are given above were arrested, and all the furniture and implements seized. Mayer, who acted in the capacity of dealer, was held in $2,000 bail and the others in $500.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY A BONDSMAN.

In an action brought by George D. Brooks against John Merrifield, which was tried by Justice Sedgwick in the Superior Court on July 23, Patrick Dooley, of No. 919 Fourth avenue, swore that he was the owner of two tenement-houses at No. 127 Mott street, and was worth, above all his debts, the sum of $2,000. Dooley made this affidavit for the purpose of qualifying as one of the bondsmen for Merrifield. Mr. Brooks yesterday caused the arrest of Dooley on a charge of perjury. The accused was arraigned before Justice Kasmire for examination. Mr. Brooks submitted papers establishing the fact that Dooley was not the owner of the property named, and that the affidavit of ownership he was guilty of wilful perjury. Dooley, who described himself as a commission agent, aged forty-two years, was held for examination.

SUIT BY A MOTHER AGAINST A SON.

Some time ago Mrs. Maria Mullock brought suit against her son, William G. Mullock, for an accounting of moneys he collected as her agent, and to set aside a conveyance purporting to be from her to him of real estate estimated at half a million dollars, which conveyance she says is either a forgery, or, if genuine, obtained from her by trick and device while he had the management of her property. Another suit is pending against young Mullock in the Marine Court, in which there is an order of arrest holding him to $5,000 bail, and it is alleged he remains in Jersey (where he has recently got married) to avoid service of process. Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order that the papers be served by publication in Mrs. Mullock's suit.

THE BARRE BANK ROBBERY.

Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied a motion to admit to bail George Miles, alias Myers, charged with the robbery of the Barre Bank, in Vermont. The moment the decision was rendered Lewis J. Grant, one of the counsel for the prisoner, obtained Justice Lowe, of the Court of Common Pleas, another writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Monday next.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Opinion.—In the matter of Miles.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions Denied.—Curry, Jr., vs. Curry; Krebs vs. The Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company; Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Adriance et al.; Kloppman vs. Klopoman; Steven vs. Serra; Marshall vs. Cooper; German Savings Bank vs. Barton; Barlinger vs. Schwarz; Matter of Hammill; Foster vs. Lynch; Matter of Lippincott; Matter of Davis et al; Matter of Johnson; The First National Bank of Marshall vs. Rooinson.

Nichols vs. Nussbaum.—Settled.

Motions Denied.—Pease et al. vs. Laney; Clark vs. Van Loon et al.; Boekhorn vs. Miller et al.; Bentley et al. vs. Schulhoff; Woodmancee vs. Hanford.

Motions Granted.—Dudley vs. Spear et al.; National Photographers' Chemical Company vs. Mins.

Murray vs. Murray.—Motion denied, with costs.

Clark vs. Van Loan.—Denied. See Memorandum.

Licht vs. Rogge; Landgrebe vs. Hopkins; Sherwood vs. Bruce; Matter of *Opening Lexington Avenue.*—Motions denied, to see counsel.

*Orders Granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

50 Manhattan Gas..297½	200 North-western Pf. 53
1100 Western Union.. 79½	200 do.......... 53⅛
200 do......... 79⅝	200 Erie Railway..... 19⅜
100 do.........c. 79⅝	500 do.......... 19¼
200 do.........c. 79½	2300 do.......... 19⅜
100 do......... 79½	50 do.......... 19
2200 Pacific Mail..... 36	800 do.......... 19½
700 do......... 35⅞	700 do.......... 19⅜
40 do......... 35¾	1400 do.........s3. 19¼
900 do......... 36	500 do.......... 19¼
100 do.......b3. 36⅛	2100 do.......... 19⅜
800 do......... 36	1000 North-western.. 38⅜
100 do.......b4. 36	700 do.......... 38⅞
800 do......... 36⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..... 17⅛
1300 do......... 36¼	100 Tol. & Wabash... 6
1900 do......... 36⅜	600 Lake Shore....... 53⅝
600 do.......b3. 36⅜	1000 do.......... 53¾
1100 do......... 36½	3000 do.......... 53⅝
1600 do......... 36⅝	1000 do.......... 53½
200 do......... 36¾	1700 do.......... 53⅜
2300 do......... 36½	800 do.........c. 53½
1400 do.......s3. 36½	2400 do.......... 53⅝
300 do......... 36½	100 St. Paul........ 35⅛
900 do......... 36⅝	200 St. Paul Pref.... 62⅛
1300 do......... 36¾	10 Pac. R. of Mo..... 45¼
5 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅝	50 N. Y., N. H. & H..143¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.........b. c.121⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........12.118¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62, C Bds..12.118¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........b. c.120¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, C. bds.12.118¼	34,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.........b. c.117⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.........12.119¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........12.117⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, 1877..101	100 Chi. Bur. & Q....112
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n.... 50⅞	100 Un. Pac...b. c.s3. 69⅝
3,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 50¾	100 do.........c. 69½
1,000 M.&S.P.8s1st.110	600 do.........c. 70
10,500 C. & N. W.Con. C. Gold bds... 87¼	100 do.......... 70¼
3,000 do........ 87⅛	400 do.........s3. 70¼
2,000 C. & N. W.Con. Gold R. bds... 87	100 do.......... 70½
4,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 40	200 do.........s3. 70½
1,000 Erie 2d........ 99	200 Pac. Mail.b. c.s3. 36⅝
5,000 H.& St. J.8s,C. 78	400 do.......... 36⅝
1,000 Har. 1st 7s C.114	100 do.........b3. 36¾
1,000 N.Y. C. 1st, C.122	300 do.......... 36⅝
15,000 C. Pac. G. bds.104	500 do.......... 36½
4,000 Cen. Pac. 1st. San. J. branch. 92¾	1400 do.......... 36⅝
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. b...b.c. 90½	500 do.........s3. 36¼
1,000 Pac.R.ofM.1st. 90	1500 do.......... 36⅛
3,000 C. C. &I. C.1st. 40¼	1700 do.......... 36
2,000 Ohio & M.Con. 92	1600 do.......... 35⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...102¾	1600 do.......... 35¾
5,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G.101¾	500 do.......... 35⅝
2,000 do........102	300 do.......... 35¾
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92	100 St. L., I. M. & So. 16
2,000 M.& St.P.7s,G. 87½	500 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 53½
2,000 Gt. W.1st,'88. 80	100 do.........s3. 53⅜
5 Continental B'k. 91	1500 do.......... 53¼
10 Mer. Ex. Bank...101	1000 do.......... 53¼
50 Metropolitan C'k.130	2800 do.......... 53
100 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 17¾	500 do.......... 52⅞
100 Con. Coal..b.c.s3. 45¾	1100 do.......... 53
100 Mar. L. & M. Pf. Ass. Paid....... 9¼	1100 do.......... 53⅛
110 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.103⅛	1600 do.........s3. 52⅞
500 Erie.........b. c. 19⅜	2000 do.......... 52¾
200 Mich. Cen...b. c. 57⅞	1900 do.......... 52½
200 Chic.& R. I..b. c.107½	100 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 21½
300 West. Un..b. c. 79⅜	400 Ohio & M. b.c.s3. 17

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. C. 6s,'81.123½	1200 Pacific Mail..... 35⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N.........118⅝	900 do.......... 35¾
500 U.S.5-20 C.'67.120¾	200 do.........s3. 35⅝
10,000 M. & E. 7s'71.109	100 do.......... 35¾
14,000 E.,W.&O.1st C. 93¼	200 do.........s3. 35⅞
1,000 H. & St. 8s, C.. 78	400 do.......... 36
100 Erie Railway... 19	100 do.........s10. 36
100 Panama.......c.135	400 do.......... 52¾
50 Fourth Nat. Bank. 95¾	100 do.......... 52¾
600 Western Union.. 79	1100 do.......... 52¾
100 North-western.c. 38½	600 Ohio & Miss...... 17
50 C., C. & I. C...... 3⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s, C.'81.123½	$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., 1865, N...........118¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., 1864.........118¼	10,000 U. S.10-40s,R.116⅞
10,000 U.S.5-20,C.'64.118¾	10,000 U. S. 10-40s,C.117⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., 1865, N.........118¾	5,000 do........117⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Un. P. 1st.b.c.102¾	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c..107⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 92	1200 Pac. Mail...b. c. 36
9,000 Mich. So. 2d..102½	200 do.......... 36⅛
4,000 Mich. So. S. F.108	100 do.......... 36⅜
1,000 Can. So. 1st, coupon on...... 42	1900 do.......... 36¼
10,000 Har. 1st. 7s,C.114	300 do.......... 36
3,000 Am. D.&Im.7s.100	300 do.......... 36⅛
15 Fourth Nat. Bank 95¾	400 do.......... 36¼
300 Mar. L. & M., As. Paid.......b.c.b3. 9	200 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 52¼
100 Canton Co....... 50½	100 do.........c 52¼
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 57½	400 do.......... 52⅜
500 West. Un..b. c. c. 79½	1500 do.......... 52¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 20½	100 do.........c. 38½
100 American Ex...... 58	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 34¾
200 N. Y. Cen. & H. R........b. c. s60.101¾	100 do.......... 34⅞
100 do........103	400 Del., Lac. & West.120
1800 Erie R'y....b. c. 18⅞	75 do......b. c.120⅝
100 Erie R'y Pf....b.c. 40	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Maryland Coal... 17	500 Erie Railway..... 18¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 20¾	500 do.......... 18⅝
200 North-west.....s5. 38⅜	600 do.........b3. 18⅝
500 West. Union..b3. 79	200 do.........s3. 18¾
400 Pacific Mail..... 36	300 do.......... 52⅜
200 Du. & S. City..... 66½	1100 do.......... 52½
60 N. Y. C. & H......103¼	100 do.........b10. 52⅛
100 Mich. Cen....... 57½	400 St. Paul......... 34¾
100 Ohio & Miss..... 16⅞	100 St. Paul Pref.... 62⅛
200 do......... 17⅛	

FRIDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The current speculation in railway and miscellaneous shares exhibited firmness at the opening to-day, but subsequently prices yielded, and a decline, ranging from ⅛ to 1⅜ ₱ cent., was recorded. During the afternoon a better feeling prevailed, and a partial recovery in values took place. Lake Shore was again the objective point of assault on the part of the bears, and under a pressure to sell, the stock declined from 53⅝, the opening figure, to 51⅞. Subsequently there was a recovery to 52⅝, the improvement being apparently based on a growing impression that the condition of the company is much better than has been represented of late, one of the officers of the road stating that there is no floating debt, and that the company has now $750,000 in bank. Another reason which probably exercised some influence in inducing the bears to desist from their attacks was a report which obtained during the afternoon that representatives of the Michigan Central, Fort Wayne, and Lake Shore Companies were in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and were endeavoring to effect an arrangement to pool the earnings on the competitive business of the several corporations interested. Western Union fluctuated between 79½ and 78⅝, closing at 79⅛. The stock was scarce for delivery, and ⅛ ₱ cent. was paid for its use, while at one time during the day sellers' options, ranging from 4 to 10 days, sold ½ ₱ cent. below the quotation in the regular way. Some of the bears were buying the stock regular and selling it at this difference on sellers' options in order to carry them over the closing of the books for the dividend and the annual election. Pacific Mail rose from 35⅞ to 36¾, but later fell off to 35⅝, and closed at a rally of ½ ₱ cent. North-western common rose to 39, and St. Paul common to 35⅛, but sales were afterward made at 38⅜ and 34½, the closing quotations showing a recovery of ¼ ₱ cent. North-western preferred declined to 52½, and closed at 53 to 53⅛. St. Paul preferred was ½ ₱ cent. lower, selling down to 62, and closing at 62⅛@62¼. Erie rose to 19¾, declined to 18½, and finally sold at 19⅛. Union Pacific, after selling down to 69½, advanced 1 ₱ cent., closing at 70½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined to 120. Panama sold at 135. The general market closed firm.

The money market was without perceptible change, the offerings of capital having been large at 2@3 ₱ cent. for call loans. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $526,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for Consols and American securities weaker at the close, the chief decline having been in 1867s, which opened at 107⅝@107¾, and closed at 107¼@107½. Old 1865s left off at 106¼@106½, 10-40s at 105, new 5s at 104⅞@105⅛, and Consols at 94 7-16@94½ for money and 94½ for the account. Erie advanced to 17⅞ for the common and to 37 for the preferred, but the final quotations were 17⅛@17⅜ and 36 respectively. The Bank of England is still losing bullion, and to-day £50,000 sterling was withdrawn on balance. The decline in gold and the easier condition of the loan market imparted a firmer tone to the foreign exchanges, and, in connection with the fact that some credits matured to-day, an advance in the nominal asking rates was made by the leading drawers to $4 81½ for bankers' sixty days sterling bills, and to $4 85½ for demand. The early business was at $4 79 to $4 80 and $4 83 to $4 83½, but late in the day sales were made as high as $4 80½@$4 81 and $4 84½@$4 85. Gold advanced from 116⅛ at the opening to 116⅜, but afterward declined to 115¾, and finally recovered to 116¼. Cash gold was easier than on any previous day of the week, and loans were made at 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem to "flat" for borrowing.

Government bonds were generally a fraction lower on moderate sales. Railroad mortgages were firm and in demand, prices being well supported. Some exceptionally large transactions were reported in Harlem Coupon Firsts and Union Pacific Sinking Funds, the former advancing to 114 and the latter to 93. New-York Central Coupon Firsts brought 122, Milwaukee and St. Paul (8s) Firsts 110, and Morris and Essex 7s of 1871, 109. The Pacific issues were without especial change. State bonds continue dull and without feature.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for $5,000,000 5-20 bonds for redemption, interest on which will cease Dec. 17.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day are $2,233,027, and the amount marketed $2,409,550. The total imports of dry goods at this port since Jan. 1 this year are $80,927,658, and the total amount marketed $80,710,070.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1875.

Gold receipts	$756,493 34
Gold payments	1,148,234 19
Gold balance	34,609,984 87
Currency receipts	1,844,215 45
Currency payments	798,449 55
Currency balance	59,174,576 30
Customs	409,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 17.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	116¼	116¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118	118
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118½	118½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅞	121⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 78	$4 80½@$4 81
New-York Central	103	103
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	107½
Pacific Mail	35⅞	36⅛
St. Paul Common	35⅛	34¾
St. Paul Preferred	62½	62⅛
Western Union	79½	79⅛
*Union Pacific	71	70½
Lake Shore	53¼	52⅝
Toledo and Wabash	6	6
North-western Common	38¾	38⅝
North-western Preferred	53¼	53
Delaware, Lack. and Western	121	120¼
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½
Panama	138	135
Erie	19	19⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	17	17⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	4	4
Harlem	132	132

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103	103	300
Erie	19½	18½	22,650
Erie Preferred	40	40	100
Lake Shore	53¾	51⅞	70,000
Wabash	6	6	200
North-western	39	38⅜	12,400
North-western Preferred	53⅛	52½	700
Rock Island	107½	107½	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅛	34½	2,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	62½	62	900
Del., Lack. and Western	120⅝	120	475
Michigan Central	57⅞	57½	400
Union Pacific	70½	69½	1,500
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	112	112	150
Dubuque and Sioux City	66½	66½	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21¼	500
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅛	16¾	1,700
Missouri Pacific	45½	45½	100
Panama	135	135	100
Western Union	79½	78¾	22,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20¾	20½	210
Pacific Mail	36¾	35⅝	48,700
Maryland Coal	17¾	17	200
Consolidation Coal	40¾	40¾	100
Canton	50½	50½	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	58	58	100
Total sales			187,285

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	123⅜	124	5-20s,1865, n. c.	118¾	119
6s, 1881, r.	121⅛	121½	5-20s, 1867, r.	120⅝	120⅞
6s, 1881, c.	123½	123¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	120¾	120⅞
5-20s, 1862, r.	118¼	118½	5-20s, 1868, r.	121	121¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	118¼	118½	5-20s, 1868, c.	121	121¼
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¼	118½	10-40s, r.	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅝	118⅞	10-40s, c.	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, r.	118⅝	119	5s, 1881, r.	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	119¼	119½	5s, 1881, c.	117¾	118
5-20s,1865, n. r.	118¾	119			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $30,000 for interest, and $14,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$36,141,000
Gold balances	1,142,300
Currency balances	1,417,913

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$72,218,848
Currency balances	2,897,181
Gold exchanges	3,841,446
Gold balances	478,531

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, funded..... 34	N. Y. 6s, C. L.,1877..114
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15	N. Y. 6s, C. L.,1878..114
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R. 15	N. Y. 6s, G.L.,1887..119
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 15	N. C. 6s, old Ja.&Ju. 20
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv. 15	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 20
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent.. 15	N. C. N. C. R.J. & J. 50
California 7s........115¼	N. C. N. C.R., A. &O. 50
Georgia 6s.......... 94	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ &J. 35
Georgia 7s, new bds.100½	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O 35
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 97	N. C. F. A., 1866..... 11½
Indiana 5s..........102	N. C., F. A., 1868..... 10
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.102	N. C. N. B., J. & J.. 11
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.102	N. C., N. B., A. & O. 10
Illinois War loan ...102	N. C., Sp. T. Cl. 1..... 3
Kentucky 6s.........102	N. C., Sp. T. Cl. 2..... 3
Louisiana 6s........ 36	N. C., Sp. T. Cl. 3..... 3
Louisiana 6s, new bs. 36⅛	Ohio 6s, 1875........102
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D. 36	Ohio 6s, 1881........100
Louisiana 7s,Penit'y. 36	Ohio 6s, 1886........107½
Louisiana 6s,Lev. bs. 36¼	Rhode Island 6s.......104½
Louisiana 8s,L.bs.'75. 36¼	South Carolina 6s.... 27
Michigan 6s, 1878-79.102	S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 27⅛
Michigan 6s, '83.....104	S. C. Ap. & Oct...... 27⅛
Michigan 7s, '90.....106¼	S. C. 6s, F. A., 1866. 27
Missouri 6s, due '75.101	S. C. L.C.,1889, J.&J. 27
Missouri 6s, due '76.101	S. C. L.C.,1889,A.&O. 27
Missouri 6s, due '77.101	S. C. 7s, 1888........ 28
Missouri 6s, due '78.101	S. S. non-f. bds...... 5
Missouri 6s, due '79.101	Tennessee 6s, old.... 52½
Missouri 6s, due '80.101	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 50¾
Fund'g bs., due '94-5.102	Tenn. 6s, new series. 50¾
Long b.,due '81 to '91.101½	Texas 10s, '76.......100
Asylum or Unv'y,'92.101½	Virginia 6s, old...... 40
Han.& St.Jo.,due '75.101	Virginia 6s, n.b.,1866 40
Han.& St.Jo.,due '76.101	Virginia 6s, n.b.,1867 40
Han.& St.Jo.,due '86.101½	Virginia 6s, c. bds.. 67
Han.& St.Jo.,due '87.101½	Virginia 6s, ex.mat.c 62½
N. Y. B. B'y L's....106½	Virginia 6s, c. 2d ser. 40
N. Y. Coup. B'y L's..106½	Virginia 6s, defer. b. 9
N. Y. 6s, C. L.,1875..114	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st......110	Mich. So. 7 p. c., 2d..102⅝
Alb. & Sus. 2d.......108	M.So.,N.I.,S.F. 7 p.c.107
Alb. & Sus. 3d.......102	Cleve. & Tol. S. F...104
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 22½	Cleve. & Tol. n bds.103
B., C. R.&M.1st,7s,g. 40	C., P. & Ash. old bds.102
Chic. & Alton 1st...110½	C., P. & Ash. n. bds.104
Chic. & Alton Inc....105	Det.,Mon.& Tol. bds.100¼
St. Louis, J. & C.1st.101½	Buff. & Erie n. bds..103
Chi., R. I. &P.1st 7s..109⅝	Buffalo & State L. 7s.101
C.,RI&PSFInc.6s'95. 99	Lake Shore D. bds..101
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.111	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.101
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.109¾	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.101
Le. & W. B'e Con. g. 95	Mar. & Cin. 1st......104½
M. &.St.P.1st8s,P.D.109¾	Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902.104
M.&St.P.2d7 3-10P.D. 90	Mich.C.1st8s,'82,S.F.116
M. & St.P.1stLaC.D. 94⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102¼
M. & St. P. 1st.I.&D. 83	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....104
M. & St. P.1stH.&D. 77	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....103
M. & St. P.1stC.S.F. 78	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..100
M. & St. P. 2d...... 90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..100
Chic.&N.W.Int.,bds.105	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100¾
Chic.&N.W.,Ex.bds. 90	H. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '85..110¾
Chic. & N. W., 1st.. 100	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.113¾
Chic.&N.W.,C.G. bs. 87½	Harlem 1st 7s, reg...113½
Chic.&N.W.,R.G.bs. 87	North Missouri 1st.. 90
Iowa Mid., 1st, 8s.... 82½	Ohio & Miss. consol. 92
Gal. & Chic., Ex....103	Ohio & Miss. 2d con. 71¾
Peninsula, 1st, Conv. 95	Cen. Pac., San Joa.B. 92½
Chic. & Mil., 1st..... 98	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 94
Win.&St.Peters,1st.. 60	West. Pacific bonds. 93
C.C.C.&I.,1st,7s, S.F.108¾	Union Pacific 1st....102⅝
Del., Lack. & W.,2d.109	Union Pacific S. F.. 92
Morris & Essex, 1st.115½	Atlantic & Pac. L.G. 35
Morris & Essex, 2d..107½	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 89
Morris & Essex,Con.100	Pac. R. 7s, g't by Mo.101
Mor. & Es., 7s of '71.108	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..113
Mor.&Es. 1st, C. g'd.105½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..106½
Erie, 1st., Ext......104½	C. & Pitts. C. S. F..108
Erie, 2d, 7s, '79...... 98½	C., C. & Ind. 1st g... 40¼
Erie, 3d, 7s, '83..... 96	R., W. & O. Con. 1st. 93
Erie, 4th, 7s, '80..... 97¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 90
Erie, 5th, 7s, '88..... 93	St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 53½
Long Dock bds......104	Alt. & T. H. 1st......106
B.,N.Y. & E., 1st,'77. 85	T., P. & W., W. D.. 65
B.,N.Y. & E. L. bds. 85	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 82
Han.&S.Jo.,8s,Conv. 78¼	T. & W. 1st, St.L.D. 58
Dub. & S. C., 1st....101	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 50
Dub. & S.C.,2d div..100	Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 25
Ind.,Bloom.&W.,1st. 28½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 50¼
Ind., Bloom.&W., 2d. 6	

And the following for City bank shares:

America............150	Imp'ters' & Traders'.200
Chemical...........1600	Irving..............132
City................300	Manhattan...........150
Commerce............120	Mercantile..........108½
Continental......... 91	Merchants...........121¼
Corn Exchange.......130	Merchants' Ex.......101
East River..........110	New-York............132
First National......200	Republic............ 94
Fourth National..... 95	Union...............141

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105¼	105⅜
City 6s, new	109½	109⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¼	50⅜
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅝	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44	44¼
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Northern Central Railroad	29	29⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103¼	103⅜

The earnings of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway for

August, 1875, were	$248,835 99
August, 1874, were	235,919 99
Increase, 1875	$12,916 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD, (consolidation of the Erie Railway branch to Hackensack and continuous roads,) being entirely re-equipped with new rolling stock, the company will issue a remaining portion of $400,000 of first mortgage seven per cent. gold and sterling bonds, to mature 1893, and paying interest March and September, at the National Trust Company, through the banking-house of ROLLINS BROTHERS & CO., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 17, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	5	Molasses, hhds.	270
Beans, bbls.	55	Lead, pigs	550
Bees-wax, pks.	7	Leather, sides	9,369
Copper, bbls.	107	Pea-nuts, bags	147
Copper, cakes	246	Resin, bbls.	183
Flour, bbls.	7,943	Spirits Turp, bbls.	43
Wheat, bushels	164,426	Tar, bbls.	47
Corn, bushels	195,538	Oil-cake, pks.	200
Oats, bushels	50,725	Beef, pks.	70
Malt, bushels	2,080	Cut-meats, pks.	1,430
Barley, bushels	500	Pork, pks.	30
Peas, bushels	534	Lard, tcs.	329
Grass-seed, bags	190	Lard, kegs	250
Cotton, bales	217	Butter, pks.	5,725
Broom-corn, bales	47	Cheese, pks.	16,605
Dried Fruit, pks.	24	Starch, pks.	135
Eggs, bbls.	926	Tea, pks.	10,050
Grease, pks.	29	Tallow, pks.	107
Flax, bales	251	Tobacco, hhds.	181
Flax-seed, bags	348	Tobacco, pks.	829
Hops, bales	406	Wool, bales	161
Hides, No.	118	Whisky, bbls.	935
Hides, bales	205		

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has been more active for the more seasonable styles of goods, the purchases through private trade channels, as well as through the auction rooms, having reached a more liberal aggregate. Prices, however, have not been, as a rule, remarkably firm. Finishing goods have been in fair request within the previous range.

BRICKS—There has been a fair trade reported in the leading kinds, which have been quoted about steady.

COFFEE—Rio very firm at the advance quoted in our last, placing invoices, ordinary to prime, at 18¼c.@20¾c., gold, with a good demand noted. Sales, 5,565 bags, by the Panola, at 20½c., gold; and 605 bags, by the Alice Tainter, reported on private terms. And at Baltimore, 1,300 bags, by the Shepherdess, at 19¾c., gold. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, 66,962 bags....Other kinds quoted steadier within yesterday's range, but dull.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately dealt in, partly for shipment, at steady rates, with Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$165; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 12½@$2 25; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been comparatively quiet, especially so in the wholesale line, at nominally unchanged prices.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been limited, and the market quoted heavy, with the official quotations reduced ⅛c. ₱ lb. on Cotton in store. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 976 bales, (of which 418 bales were on last evening,) including 936 bales to spinners and 40 bales to speculators....New Cotton offering from wharf at much under the official figures, which represent old Cotton, from store....A moderately active movement has been reported for forward delivery, opening a shade easier, but subsequently rallying about ⅛c. ₱ lb., under purchases, in good part, to cover outstanding contracts, closing easier. Options for September showed least firmness to-day....Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bales, (of which were 4,700 bales on last evening and 18,800 bales to-day,) with 1,600 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13⅛c.@13 1-32c.; October, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; November, 12 15-16c.; December, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; January, 13 1-16c.; February, 13¼c.@13 9-32c.; March, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; April, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; May, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; June, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; July, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; August, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 217 bales....The week's exports hence of Cotton have been 775 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 6,311 bales against 2,937 bales same day last week, and for the week 34,170 bales, against 19,352 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 57,530 bales, against 49,066 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated (six days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 643 bales; to the Continent, 573 bales....Stock in New-York, 26,169 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 87,672 bales....The following quotations are based on Cotton in store (old,) according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11½	11½	11⅝	11½
Strict Ordinary	12	12	12¾	12
Good Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13
Low Middling	13½	13⅝	13⅞	13¾
Strict Low Middling	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 3-16	14 1-16
Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
Good Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14⅝
Strict Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15⅛
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15⅝
Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16⅝

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	11⅛	Low Middling	12¾
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅛	Middling	13⅛

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—There has been a moderate demand noted for the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes at generally unaltered prices. Dyewoods have been in better request, within the previous range of quotations.

EARTHENWARE—Has been quite moderately sought after, and quoted weak and irregular in price.

FERTILIZERS—Have been nominally steady, but quite dull, at late quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been very quiet, since our last, in State and Western Flour, the demand having been almost wholly for small job lots to meet urgent requirements. Prices have favored buyers, under more liberal offerings. Export inquiry very light. Sales since our last have been 10,100 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour, at $4 20@$4 80; very poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $5 10@$5 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 65@$6 10; good to very fancy do., $6 10@$6 50; City Mills Extra, $5 75@$7, mostly at $6 35@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 10; good to fancy do., $6 10@$6 50; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6 10 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 35@$8, mainly at $7@$7 75, and patent at $7 25@$9 75, the latter for very fancy, and other trade and family Extra's within yesterday's range. Included in the sales have been 3,100 bbls. shipping stock, mostly in lots and in part City Mills, within our range....Southern Flour dull and heavy; quotations as in yesterday; sales, 700 bbls....Rye Flour quiet at previous figures; 300 bbls. sold, chiefly at $5 35@$5 70 for Superfine, the latter for fancy brands....Corn-meal quoted heavy, on restricted dealings; sales, 500 bbls., (of which 265 bbls. Golden Ear,) within our previous range.

FRUIT—Trade has been dull; prices have not varied materially. Sales 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 15@$2 30, 400 bxs. loose Muscatel on private terms, 400 cases Sardines at 14¼c.@14½c. for quarter bxs., 200 bbls. Currants at 6¼c., and 1,500 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat declined 1c.@2c. a bushel, on more urgent offerings, especially of the poorer grades, and a very moderate inquiry, particularly on export account, closing heavy. Winter in less request; new offering more freely, and difficult to market because of inferior character of current arrivals as to quality and condition; prices much lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 114,000 bushels at $1 29 for strictly prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 21@$1 24 for about fair ordinary to very good No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, with $1 23@$1 28 given as the nominal range for No. 1 Spring, (prime No. 1 Milwaukee offered at $1 38, without buyers;) [illegible] $1 24 for very inferior to very good ungraded Spring; $1 43 for new White Western; $1 35 for new Amber do., $1 @ $1 30 for very poor to very good new Red do.....Corn has been offered with more eagerness and has been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, without leading to much animation, the export call having been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported of 117,000 bushels at 75c.@76c. for fair to prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, mainly at 76c., afloat; 71½c.@75c. for inferior to about prime steamer do. do., mostly at 73c.@74½c. afloat; 76c.@78c. for new Yellow Western; 67c.@71c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat....Rye nominally as in last....Of Barley 25,000 bushels Six-rowed State reported sold on private terms, quoted nominally at $1 22½@$1 25 ₱ bushel; market weaker....Of Barley Malt 7,500 bushels prime Canada West reported sold at $1 50, cash; market steady but quiet....Oats have been less sought after, yet quoted essentially unchanged in price; prime samples offered very moderately. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,500 bushels at 41c.@54c. for unsound to prime new Mixed Western; 42½c.@57½c. for unsound to strictly prime new White do.; 50c. for fair new Black St. Louis, (5 car-loads); 52c. for prime do., (7 car-loads); 45c.@55c. for new Mixed State, the latter rate for choice; 53c.@58c. for new White State, and previous quotations (nominally) for old Mixed and White Western....And for forward delivery, 25,000 bushels prime new No. 2 Chicago, October delivery, at 50c. ₱ bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted....A prominent exporting firm has received a London letter, under date of Sept. 3, from which the following extract is supplied: "There are 47 cargoes off coast, of all descriptions, of Wheat; 4 of them are steamers, making up together 30,000 quarters. The average of the whole cannot be less than 3,000 quarters, so that there are nearly or quite 1,400,000 quarters offering. The stocks of foreign Wheat in Liverpool are 525,000 quarters, and in London 250,000 quarters, and, according to Dornbusch list, there are on passage 274 vessels, with 1,075,709 quarters, against 143 vessels, with 598,552 quarters for the same time last year; so that there is available and on passage, without taking into account what may rest in Hull and other English and Irish ports, 3,250,000 quarters of foreign Wheat, or about one-fourth of all that will be required for the coming year."....The week's exports hence for European ports include 3,673 bbls. Flour, 328,824 bushels Wheat, and 569,778 bushels Corn.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic Cloth, 500 half rolls sold at 13¼c.@13½c. Market otherwise dull.

HEMP—Quiet at previous prices; sales, 600 bales Jute Butts at 3c., currency.

HIDES—Dull at former rates; 1,400 Montevideo Seconds sold on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in very limited demand, and quoted lower and irregular. We quote crop of 1875, 12c.@20c.; crop of 1874, 10c.@15c.; Old, all growths, 4c.@8c. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 1,442 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 2,256 bales, against 1,001 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 262 bales, and since Sept. 1 636 bales, against 501 bales same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been fairly active and quoted steady at $1 50 for Eastern, afloat, ₱ 1,000....Lime has been selling to a fair extent, including common Rockland at $1@$1 10, and Lump at $1 50; State, 75c.@$1 25 ₱ bbl., afloat; Portland Cement, $3 75@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 20 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been in moderately active request, and without further important alteration in values. Eastern Spruce quoted at $13 50@$16 for lots to order, and $11@$13 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $16@$24; White Pine Boards, $17@$25; Yellow do., $22@$26; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $32@$40; Hewn Timber, 22c.@32c.. Oak at $37 50@$45; Black Walnut, $50@$90, with extra wide stock quoted higher. White-wood, $35@$55; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—A comparatively good demand has been noted for Sole, prices of which have been generally well supported on moderate offerings, especially of other than medium and light weight stock. Choice heavy Leather wanted. The export movement has been more extensive, though checked to some extent by the rather scant supplies available of suitable qualities. Upper Leather has been in moderately active request within the previous range. Harness Leather has been attracting rather more attention....The week's receipts have been 58,971 sides and 1,563 bales; exports, 21,200 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fair demand at about steady prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23¼c.@23⅜c. ₱ lb.; sales, 150,000 lb....Copper products have been generally in limited request, even in a jobbing way, at about former rates, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c. Yellow Metal do.; 28c. Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 17c.@21c. ₱ lb. ....Scotch Pig Iron has been held quite firmly, on restricted offerings, but has been without notable animation. A comparatively moderate inquiry prevails for American Pig Iron, prices of which have been weak and irregular, on accumulating supplies, production continuing on a liberal scale. Wrought Scrap Iron has been rather quiet at about previous figures; sales, 450 tons on private terms....Iron Rails have been in limited demand. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $29@$30; Glengarnock, $32@$32 50; Coltness, $32 50@$33; Gartsherrie, $32; No. 1 American Pig, $25@$27; No. 2 do., $23@$25; Forge, $21 50@$23; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50 at works; Old Rails, $24@$26; American Steel Rails, $73@$75 at works; Wrought Scrap quoted at $31@$33, with some holders asking $35 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $60@$65; Russia Sheet-iron, 13½c.@13¾c., gold....Lead has been in some demand, with foreign Pig, selected, quoted at $7 12½@$7 25; American Pig at $5 85@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been in slack request at from $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and and $7 10@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been selling very slowly, especially in the wholesale line, at former rates. We quote nominally at from 9c.@16c., currency, ₱ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ₱ lb....Regulus Antimony has been in light demand at 13¼c.@13½c., gold....Shot has been selling in lots at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb....Tin has been very quiet at about previous prices; 250 bxs. Charcoal Plates on private terms....We quote: Straits at 19c.@19¼c.; English, 19c.@19¼c.; Refined at 19¼c.@19½c., and Banca at 23½c.@24c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $7 50@$8; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$6 75; Charcoal Terne, $6 87½@$7 37½; Coke Terne, $6 12½@$6 37½....Zinc has been inactive at from 8½c.@9c.

[illegible]

Pulled, part at 43c.@45c.; 111,000 lb. Combing and Delaine at 42c.@60c. for unwashed and washed; 43,000 lb. Texas at 24c.@32c.; 151 bales and 119,000 lb. California Fall at 16c.@22c.; 211 bales and 207,000 lb. California Spring at 19c.@31c.; 5,000 lb. Nevada at 28c.@30c.; 31 bales Black Pulled, 600 bags Lamos Pulled, 50 bales Donskoi, and 40 bales Port Phillip, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A more active demand has been noted for Grain room on berth, chiefly for British ports, and rates have been quoted firmer. There has been a fairly active inquiry for Cotton room, on berth and charter, with berth rates ruling somewhat stronger, and quotations on charters somewhat irregular. The offerings of Provisions, Flour, and other general cargo were moderate at about late figures. Vessels for Petroleum were rather more sought after, and rates, in instances, were quoted firmer. Tonnage for Grain attracted but little attention. Tonnage for Deals was not in much request and rates quoted barely steady. Market otherwise without important alteration. The derangement of the foreign exchange market seriously impeded business....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,600 bales Cotton, (of through freight,) part at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 60,000 bushels Grain, including 12,000 bushels last evening, at 6d.@6½d., and 48,000 bushels, to-day, at 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel, showing an improvement of ½d. ₱ bushel; 4,500 bxs. Cheese, and 400 bxs. Bacon, (of recent shipments not previously reported,) at 30s., and 25s.@27s. 6d. respectively; 20 tons Leather reported at 35s., now quoted higher. And, by steam, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) 2,400 bales Cotton, on private terms, quoted nominally at ½d. ₱ lb. Also an Austrian bark, 724 tons, (now here,) with Cotton, from Charleston, at 7-16d. ₱ lb., with option of Havre; a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 9-16d., with option of the Continent, at ⅝d. ₱ lb., and 2 ships, 2,516 and 1,712 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported on the basis of 47s. 6d.@50s....For London, by sail, 22,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₱ bushel, part to complete cargo, with Flour room quoted at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 64,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ 60 lb.; also, a Norwegian bark, 339 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Menhaden-oil at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8c.@8½d. ₱ bushel; 2,800 pks. Cheese, Bacon, and Lard, mostly on private terms, but part of Bacon and Lard through freight, reported at 35s.; 100 pchs. Syrup, 650 bbls. Fish-oil, and 250 bbls. Sugar, reported on private terms....For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 297 tons, hence with Oil Cake at 25s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 303 tons, with Oil Cake, in bags, from Philadelphia, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. A very moderate business was reported from St. John in the line of Deal charters within the range of 72s. 6d.@77s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 414 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, short lay days, (a recharter,) at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter; another, 375 tons, hence with about 2,700 quarters do., (a recharter,) reported on private terms; and a ship, 1,315 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 50s. Grain tonnage from Philadelphia quoted dull at 6s.@6s. 3d.; and from Baltimore, in moderate request, at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For a Continental port direct, a British bark, 656 tons, (now here,) with Cotton, from Savannah or Charleston, reported at ½d. ₱ lb....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a Norwegian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Havre, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, 1,700 pks. Lard, 50 hhds. Tallow, 5,200 pks. Hides and Skins, 200 bbls. Fish-oil, 180 bbls. Ashes, and 17,000 Staves, (of recent shipment,) at current rates....For Antwerp, by steam, 32,000 bushels Wheat on private terms, quoted at 7½d. ₱ bushel as the nominal asking rate; 250 tcs. Lard, (through freight,) at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 609 tons, (now here,) with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl, free of consignment commission....For Hamburg, by steam, 450 tcs. Lard, part at 1.80 reich-marks....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 366 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Port Natal, a German barkentine, 220 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 35s. ₱ ton, measurement....For Barbados and orders, a schooner with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 17, 1875.

On a light run of horned Cattle fresh to hand on this forenoon, trade was moderate in Beeves ranging from fair to good, but very slow in inferior quality Beeves. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong, to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 5¼ to 8 cwt., scant. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold at $50@$85 ₱ head, Calves included. Trade slow in Veals and Calves. Buttermilk-fed Calves sold at 6 ₱ lb.; grass Calves at $9 50@$12 ₱ head. Smooth quality Veals sold at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold generally in small lots at 5¼c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6½c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; general sales, 10⅝c. ₱ lb.; weights of same 160 to 180 lb. ₱ head.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 36 Colorado Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½c. cwt., strong; 67 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 64 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. S. J. Clarke sold for self 14 good quality Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,025 lb. ₱ head, at $3 50 ₱ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros. 89 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Burchard & Merritt held on sale for Dixon & Co. 31 Kentucky Steers. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 50 coarse Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. George Reid held on sale 9 Beeves.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 43 Sheep, weight 3,510 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 17 Sheep, weight 1,770 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 107 Lambs, weight 6,620 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 73 Lambs, weight 4,860 lb., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 27 Lambs, weight 1,900 lb., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 4 Bulls, weight 3,400 lb., at 3c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 50 Canada Lambs, weight 3,760 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 79 Canada Lambs, weight 5,440 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 143 State Lambs, weight 10,260 lb., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 54 State Lambs, weight 3,280 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 47 State Lambs, weight 3,200 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 19 grass Calves at $10 ₱ head, 4 grass Calves for $38, 2 grass Calves for $24.

At the new Sheep house on Fifty-ninth street and the North River, Jelliffe & Co. sold 6 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 1,000 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 9 Veals, weight 1,300 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.; held on sale 2 cars of Sheep.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—George Reid sold 11 State Hogs, weight 327 lb. ₱ head, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 44 State Hogs, weight 280 lb. ₱ head, at 8⅜c. ₱ lb.; 53 State Hogs, weight 260 lb. ₱ head, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; held on sale 38 State Hogs.

At Harsimus Cove.—B. Weshelmer sold for Reid & Co. 64 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant; for M. B. Doty, 23 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Keplinger & Co. 72 common Indiana Steers at 9½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 6½ cwt.; 17 generally poor Kentucky Oxen at 8¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; had due for Saddler & Co. 2 cars of Beeves; for Schackeney & Co., 3 cars of Beeves. Coney & McPherson sold for J. A. Dadesman 20 Colorado Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for Schackeney & Co., 36 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for L. Myers & Co. 36 Virginia Cattle, Cows, and Oxen mixed, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. strong. C. Hauver sold 225 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 57 lb. ₱ head, at 6½c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 68 State Lambs, weight 4,250 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 73 Jersey Ewes, weight 7,100 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 31 Jersey Ewes, weight 3,200 lb., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 238 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,830 lb., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 120 Canada Lambs, weight 8,650 lb., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 332 Canada Lambs, weight 23,490 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 411 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 243 Calves and Veals, 879 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,798 Sheep and Lambs, 8 Cows, 497 Veals and Calves, 7 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,047 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,655 head of horned Cattle, with 278 head due; 6,752 Sheep and Lambs, with 1,684 head due; 66 Veals and Calves, 2,263 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 697 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,837 head, or 461 cars, of which 291 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 538 cars for the same time last week, and 629 cars for the same time last year; no market to-day, fresh arrivals through consignments; 26 cars left for shipment to-morrow will leave yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,000 head, against 14,100 head for the same time last week and 12,600 head for the same week last year; no market to-day; one car Indiana Sheep offering, averaging 84 lb., disposed of at $4 62½; balance held over yesterday shipped East to-day; yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,900 head, against 13,000 head for the same time last week and 20,500 head for the same time last year; market slow, but few good quality corn-fed Yorkers offering; demand fair; sales of heavy Hogs at $8 15@$8 25; Yorkers, $7 90@$8; Grassers, averaging 160 lb., at $7 45; Michigan stock Pigs, averaging 89 lb., at $5 80; one car heavy corn-fed unsold; Grassers and stock Pigs very slow of sale. Cows—Receipts for the week of all kinds, 31 cars, 25 cars dry Cows for butcher's use; demand fair; quality medium to good; all disposed of at $3 50@$4 75 in car lots; 6 cars dairy Cows only; fair demand; slow sale at $30@$45; a few choice ones disposed of at $50@$60 ₱ head. Calves—Receipts for the week, 60 head; all good Veals found ready sale at $8@$15 ₱ head; majority ruling price, $10 ₱ head.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Cattle dull, heavy; prices weak; receipts 2,500 head; Natives, $2 75@$4; Texans, $2 50@$3 75; shipping, $4 25@$6 50; shipments, 1,460 head. Hogs less active, lower; receipts, 6,000 head; Light, $7 60@$7 80; Heavy, $7 40@$7 90; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; steady and firm.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Lake Receipts—6,870 bbls. Flour, 225,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 118,000 bushels Oats. Railroad Receipts—4,300 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Railroad Shipments—4,300 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—710,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. Do. to Interior Points—3,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 6⅜c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York. Flour quiet; 700 bbls. sold; Spring, $6@$6 65; Bakers', $6 50@$7 75; Amber, $6 25@$7 50; White, $7 25@$8; new process, $8 50@$9 50; Rye, $5. Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn quiet and unsettled; sales of 17,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 67c.; 26,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 66¾c.@67c. Oats nominally 45c., to arrive, for No. 2 Chicago. Rye dull; 2 cars State, 87c., on the track. Barley inactive. Seeds quiet at $2 90@$3 for Timothy. Pork dull at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 18; no sales.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 13¼; October, $1 11. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 60c.@60½c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2, September, 37c. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 14@$1 15; October, $1 08; No. 3 Spring, 81c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 77c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess Pork $21 87½. Prime Lard, 13c.@13½c. Freights quiet but steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 13, spot; $1 10¾, October; $1 09⅞, all the year; No. 3 do., $1; Rejected, 88½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 61¼c., spot; 59¼c. bid, October; 53¾c.@54c., November; 51c., all the year. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 38c., spot; 37c., September; 34⅝c., all the year. Barley and Rye steady and firm. Pork strong and higher at $21 90, spot; $21 65@$21 87½, October. Lard higher and in fair demand at $13 20, spot; $13 22½@$13 25, October. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat lower at $1 12@$1 12¼, September; $1 09⅞@$1 09⅞, October. Corn easier at 60½c., September; 59¼c., October. Oats ½c. lower. Pork easier at $21 90 bid, cash; $21 60, October. Lard higher at $13 45 bid, October. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour; 111,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 85,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley, 190 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Flour dull; scarcely any buyers. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 57@$1 58, cash; $1 65, September; $1 53½@$1 54, October; No. 3 do., $1 30. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 57½c., cash; 45½c.@45¾c., all the year. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37½c.@38c. cash; 37c., October; 37½c., November. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork firmer at $21 75 on the levee. Bulk Meats lower; Shoulders at 8c., up country; Sides, nominally 12c. and 12¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear. Bacon firmer; Sides higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c. and 13½c.@13⅝c. Lard firmer; prime Kettle, 13¼c.; Summer, 12⅝c. Live Hogs dull and lower; Shippers', $7 15@$7 40; Bacon, $7 45@$7 70; Butchers' $7 75@$8. Cattle steady and firm; good to choice natives, $5 25@$6 35; medium to fair, $4 25@$5; common to light, $3 15@$3 90; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 35; medium to fair, $3 30@$3 65; Common, $2 80@$3 15. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Rye, 458 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Petroleum firmer; Refined, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Crude, $10c.@10¼c. in bbls., 6⅛c.@6¼c. in bulk. Clover-seed, 13½c.@14c.; Timothy, $2 90@$3 25 for new. Flour quiet and weak; sales, 800 bbls.; Extras, $5@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $6 25@$7 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 25@$7; high grades, $7 50@$8 50; Rye Flour, $5 50. Wheat inactive; Red, $1 45@$1 48 for old; $1 30@$1 40 for new; Amber, $1 40@$1 42 for new. Rye unchanged. Corn firmer; Yellow, 76½c.@77c.; Mixed, 75c.@75½c. Oats fairly active; White, 42c.@53c.; Mixed and Stained, 38c.@41c. Whisky—Western, $1 19. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County Extras, 30c.@32c.; Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Extras, 24c.@26c.; Firsts, 22c.@24c.; Rolls, Extras, 24c.@25c.; Firsts, 20c.@23c. Cheese dull; New-York Fancy, 10c½.@11c.; Prime, 9c.@10c.; Western Fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs improving; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 23c.@24c.; Western do., 22c.@23c. The Wool market continues quiet, without change.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Cotton dull and declined; Middling, 13⅜c.@13½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 Amber Western, $1 43; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35@$1 38; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 45; Amber do., $1 50@$1 55; White do., $1 20@$1 40. Corn dull and off. White Southern, 80c.@82c.; Yellow do., 71c.@72c.; Mixed Western, 72½c. bid, spot; sales at 75½c. last half of October. Oats dull but steady; Southern, 45c.@50c.; White Western, 47c.@49c.; Mixed Western, 44c.@46c. Rye dull at 70c.@75c. Hay quiet, unchanged. Provisions weak and lower. Pork scarce and firm at $22 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Hams, 15c.@15½c. Lard steady; Refined, 14½c. Butter scarce and very firm; Western Extras, 27c.@28c.; Firsts, 25c.@26c. Petroleum excited and higher; Crude, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Refined, 12¼c.@12½c. Coffee strong and higher; Rio Cargoes, 18c.@20½c.; Jobbing, 18½c.@21½c. Whisky nominal; freely offered at $1 19, without buyers.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; new Red, $1 15@$1 30; old, $1 40@$1 50. Corn quiet but steady at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@50c. Barley quiet and unchanged; Spring, $1 10@$1 35. Rye dull and lower at 75c.@76c. Pork in good demand at full prices; country, $21 25; city, $21 50. Lard active and higher; Steam, 13c.; Kettle, 13½c. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. and 12½c.@12¼c. Bacon quiet but steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13⅜c. Live Hogs quiet but firm; Stockers, $6 50@$7; common to good light, $7@$7 90; good to extra Butchers, $8@$8 25; receipts, 605 head; shipments, 925 head. Whisky steady at $1 16.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Sugar quiet; common to choice, 8¾c.@10¼c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Flour quiet but firm; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6@$7; choice and Family, $7 25@$8. Corn-meal quiet at $3 40. Corn dull; choice White, 8–c. Oats quiet at 53c.@54c. Bran quiet at $1 10@$1 15. Hay dull; prime, $24. Pork steady; held at $23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders dull at 9c., loose; 9¼c. packed. Hams—Sugar-cured choice, 14½c.@14¾c. Lard firm; Refined tierce 14½c.; keg, 15c.@15¼c. Coffee strong; ordinary to prime, 18c.@20½c. Whisky firmer; Rectified, $1 20@$1 23. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; sterling commercial, 5 48@5 50; do. bank, nominal. Gold, 116⅛.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Flour 25c. lower on all grades; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; new No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42. Corn dull; sales of car-lots at 76c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally $1 30 for prime. Corn-meal—$34 for Bolted and $33 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $29, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 5½c., Corn and Rye 5c., Barley 4¾c. to New-York; Barley 3⅝c., to Albany; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20, to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—9,000 bushels Barley, 168,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—685,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Sept. 17.—Flour steady; moderate demand. Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 07; No. 3 Red, $1 19; Rejected, 92c. Corn dull; High Mixed, 65½c.; October, 66½c.; all the year, 51½c.; Low Mixed, 64½c.; no grade, 62c.; Damaged, 58c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 42½c.; October, 40½c.; White, 47c.; Michigan, 42c. Freights to Buffalo dull at 2c. for Corn. Receipts, two days—100 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Flour in moderate demand; Western Superfine, $5@$5 50; common Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $6 50@$7 75. Winter Wheat—Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $7@$7 50; Illinois, $7@$8 50; St. Louis, $7 25@$9; Southern, $6@$9; Fancy Minnesota, $7 50@$9 50. Corn firm; Mixed and Yellow, 77c.@81c. Oats firm and in demand at 47c.@58c. Rye, 90c.@95c. Shorts, $22. Fine Feed and Middlings scarce and nominal. Receipts—2,600 bbls. Flour, 46,800 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,612 bags Shorts, 400 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 19@$1 30. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Rye quiet, unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12½c., loose, car lots. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅛c. and 13½c., packed. Lard—Tierce, 13¾c.; Kegs, 15c.@15½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14¼c., packed. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 16. Bagging dull, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 17.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 30. Tar steady at $1 45.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—Print Cloths quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 794 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 15,908. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,891 bales; gross, 6,350 bales; exports, coastwise, 141 bales; sales, 4,750 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,784 bales; sales, 1,065 bales; stock, 7,298 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,784 bales; gross, 7,809 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,164 bales; sales, 3,672 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 893 bales; exports, coastwise, 448 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,014 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,634 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,575 bales; sales, 1,850.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, nominal; net receipts, 1,088 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,835 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,643 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,979 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,109 bales; sales, 4,350 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 17.—Cotton—Estimated net receipts, 1,800 bales; stock, 20,103 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,739 bales; gross, 10,875; exports, coastwise, 3,906 bales; sales, 1,500 bales—two days are estimated.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 17—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, Old, 106½; 1867s, 107¾; 10-40s, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; do. Preferred, 37.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 17⅞.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; for the account, 94½. United States Bonds, New 5s, 108⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 17¼.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 82½c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week were 54,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. American—Sales, 27,000 bales; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 3,000 bales. The stock in port is 751,000 bales, of which 374,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 19,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were American. Actual export, 11,000 bales. Stock afloat, 285,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales are American. Cotton to arrive quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 30 bales, of which 25 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 70,000 quarters, of which 44,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Arrivals, offerings free.

2 P. M.—The market is quiet and steady, except for Corn, which is dull. Corn, 30s. 3d.@30s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., do., shipped December and January, at 6⅞d. Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Breadstuffs—Peas, 41s.@41s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@10¼d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 10½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 17—5 P. M.—Tallow, 51s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9⅝d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 49s. 3d.@49s. 6d.; Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17.—Petroleum, 27¾f. for fine pale American.

A VENERABLE MARKET WOMAN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes on Sept. 1: "A life which formed a curious link between this century and the last has just been ended. La Mère Mars, the *doyenne poissards*, or fishwoman of the Halles, died yesterday at the age of ninety-seven, in a lodging near the Rue St. Denis, which she occupied time out of mind. Her specialty was fresh water fish. She was daughter of the Marquis de Juxta-Nants, executed in the Reign of Terror, and of Mme. De la Motte Valois, the artificer of the diamond necklace intrigue. A Fury of the Revolution took pity on the little girl, whom she saw blowing a kiss to the Marquis on his way to the scaffold, and adopted her. She left her a fish-stall at the Halles. This descendant of the Kings of France—for Antoine de Bourbon was an undoubted ancestor of Mme. De la Motte—had no other ambition than to get through life honestly. She was supposed to have made a good deal of money with her trout and crawfish. La Mère Mars was a fine-looking, robust old woman, and generally superior to the *poissarde* sisterhood. She could not have resembled her mother, who was of little form and a delicate oval face. The fishwoman who has just died remembered Cagliostro, Cardinal De Rohan, and Marie Antoinette, whom she saw going to be executed. Her early years were spent in the mansion of Marquis Juxta Nantz, in the Rue Turenne."

AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

THE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM—RECENT TRIALS AND CONVICTIONS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes on Aug. 13: "The information published last Winter in the *Daily Telegraph* about the numerous arrests for an immense conspiracy and concerning the spread of Socialistic propaganda, are abundantly confirmed by a secret report of the Minister of Justice, a part of which I hope soon to be able to communicate. The facts of the case were always officially denied, and the public was, therefore, much astonished by a recent circular of the Minister of Public Instruction which referred to the report of the Minister of Justice, and stated the alarming fact that the Social revolutionists had succeeded in gaining a great influence in thirty-seven provinces of the Empire. It is said that nearly 800 persons of those arrested last Winter are soon to be tried in St. Petersburg, and a similar political trial, it is reported will also take place at Moscow. Meanwhile four students, two peasants, and two soldiers have just been tried for circulating seditious and revolutionary books and exciting rebellion, by a special court composed of four Senators, two Marshals of the nobility, the Mayor of Odessa, and a District Elder. Although the circumstances relating to this case are very similar to those attending the great conspiracy, yet it is an affair apart, having apparently no connection with the other.

Last April two students, Diakof and Siriakof, one the son of a Deacon, and the other of a priest, both youths of twenty, and still in the university, became acquainted, under assumed names, with various workmen in the Tchesher Factory, at St. Petersburg, persuaded several of them to take a convenient lodging, frequently visited them, and read to them certain forbidden books, accompanied with explanations. These works they urged their friends to circulate among other workmen, and the two peasants agreed to assist them. In the same way the books were introduced into the barracks of the Moscow Regiment of the Guards, and especially among the musicians. Another peasant, whom the authorities did not succeed in arresting, was sent to his native province with a supply of tracts for carrying on the good work among his fellow-villagers. Unfortunately for the propagandists, some of their hearers were in the pay of the secret Police; and while professing great interest in the readings, as well as borrowing the books, and even circulating them, these men informed the authorities of what was going on. The works in question were of a very different character from those formerly issued from the Russian revolutionary press. They are short, of a popular character, written in the dialect of the *muzhiks*, and more in the nature of novels and tales than ordinary political writings. The statements, therefore, of many of the witnesses, and of some of the accused, have great probability that they were utterly ignorant of the criminal character of the literature. Two of these books—the *Tale of Four Brothers*, and the adapted translation of Erckmann-Chatrian's *Histoire d'un Paysan*—were described in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 22d of February last. Others were popular histories of the rebellion of Pugatchef and the robber chief Stenka Razin, the martyr Nicholas, a collection of songs of a socialistic tendency, and an article from a Russian revolutionary journal on the famine in Samana. Siriakof stated at the preliminary investigation that his desire to become acquainted with the workmen arose from his reflections on the inequality of the present structure of the Government, by which the life of the lower classes is rendered almost unendurable. He added also that he considered it necessary to explain to the workmen their condition, and to show them the only way of escape from it by means of a Socialistic revolution. Diakof said that he had read these books for the purpose of explaining to the workmen social and economical theories; but he denied having said that all the evils came from the Emperor, because in many cases the Emperor is restrained from carrying out his own designs by his councilors and officials. He gave as an example the Emperor Alexander I., who could not introduce many of the reforms made in the present reign because there was so much opposition from influential people. At the trial Diakof and Siriakof refused to defend themselves on the ground that it was impossible to do so with self-respect when three agents of the secret Police had given testimony against them. They were found guilty, and were sentenced to the loss of all their rights and to hard labor in Siberian fortresses—Diakof for ten years, and Siriakof for six. The two peasants were also condemned to the same penalty for nine years. The soldiers lost all their rights and advantages of service, and were ordered to be imprisoned, one for a year, and the other for nine months. The two other students had been accused only for having had the forbidden matter in their possession and not reporting it to the Government; but it was clearly proved that Diakof had brought the package of books to the room of Yeltsof during his absence, and had asked Viatcheslavof if it could not be kept there for some days, stating that it was a valuable parcel. It was placed in a drawer, and its contents were not known until some time afterward. Yeltsof therefore was placed under arrest for ten days, and Viatcheslavof for six.

COL. D. R. ANTHONY.

HE TRAVELS WITHOUT APPARENT INJURY TO ROCHESTER—INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES.

Col. Daniel R. Anthony, who was shot, and, it was thought, mortally wounded four months ago in Leavenworth, Kan., arrived in on Rochester Saturday evening, apparently none the worse for his long journey. He is visiting his sister, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and intends shortly to come to this City. The Rochester *Democrat* has an interesting account of a visit to him, in which it is said:

He was reclining upon a couch in a cozy little sitting-room, and about him were gathered several of his relatives and friends. It will be remembered that the bullet which gave him his wound severed the main artery of the right breast. It was thought for a long time impossible for him to recover. The majority of the surgeons in Kansas advised ligation, but Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, recommended compression. Following this advice, two surgeons stood over Col. Anthony for ten weeks, alternating every other hour, compressing the artery with the finger. The compression was removed two weeks ago. On inquiry of our reporter as to the present condition of the wound, Col. Anthony said: "Well, Eastern doctors do not agree with those out our way in relation to the nature of the wound. I should think I was visited by at least twenty surgeons, some of them noted in their profession, and they all agreed that the artery only was cut. Yet Dr. Gross, his son, and Dr. Agnew, all celebrated surgeons of Philadelphia, give me another theory. Dr. Moore, of this city, by whom I was examined to-day, explained my case exactly as they did. These gentlemen say that the subclavian vein is also cut, and that the blood passing through this aperture from the artery to the vein, is returned immediately to the heart. The scientific name given this case by the surgeons is *arterial venous aneurism*. The difference in the opinion of the Western surgeons was that it was simply an *arterial aneurism*. One surgeon only in Kansas differed from the rest, and he said it was an *aneurismal varix*." In reply to the question, how does this theory of the Eastern surgeons affect the probability of entire recovery, Col. Anthony said: "It renders it more doubtful. The case is one which can be reached by no medical treatment, and no surgical operation can be of any avail save ligation, which all concede should not be undertaken, except as a last resort in the attempt to save life. I may ultimately recover completely. It is, however, a question of time."

At this juncture Col. Anthony requested our reporter to place his ear against his breast, when the rushing sound of the blood, forced by the pulsation of the heart through the aperture in the artery, could be distinctly heard. It sounded not unlike the noise of the working of a steamer at a distance.

"Two weeks ago," the Colonel continued, "the compression was removed, and then I first began to hear that sound. I commenced eating as usual about that time, and have gained at the rate of a pound a day since then. I now weigh 157 pounds. My former weight was 186. The jar of the journey did not injure me in the least, so far as I can see, and in fact I feel much better than when I left home. There is, of course, an unusual feeling in my breast arising from the movement of the blood through the aperture. The nearest comparison I can make is that it feels like a heavy palpitation. Of course, at times it makes me very nervous. There is no other case like it in the country. Cases of aneurism are very rare. There are but a dozen or so in the United States."

Col. Anthony and his wife will remain in Rochester until next week. They will then go to New-York, where Dr. Parker, the noted surgeon, will be consulted. From New-York they will proceed directly to Leavenworth. Col. Anthony says he will assume the charge of his paper again, but will not be able to do much active service. A single misstep, a jar or shock of any kind, or the excitement of anger, might in an instant sever the slender chain which now binds him to life. Conscious of this, he is determined to live as quietly and peacefully as possible. Back with him to his western home, he takes the hearty good wishes of all his Rochester friends.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE AMERICANS.

Jefferson Davis began his speech at Fulton, Mo., on Saturday, with these words: "I would that it were possible for me to say to you anything as acceptable to you as that once familiar shout I heard this morning was to me; that ring of the American voice which, of whatever section, of whatever political party it is, is enough to strike terror into the heart of anybody except an American. For yours is the glory to be a people who have run over those that others could not conquer. You marched, a little band, to the City of Mexico, and not all the power of the great military government of France could reach that city triumphant. Thus it was that you carried on with each other a struggle which, when foreign nations came to an equal conflict, lasted for months, while yours endured for years. Understand me, then, I speak to you as Americans. I lift myself out of whatever there is of sectional or party prejudice, and I hail you all as brethren."

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

A RAINY DAY IN CAMP.

THE FIRST NIGHT—AN INTERRUPTED BREAKFAST—DIFFICULTIES OF MAKING ONE'S TOILET—TENT OCCUPATIONS—A LEAKY ROOF—MOONLIGHT AND MUSIC ON THE LAKE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UPPER AU SABLE, Adirondacks, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875.

It is an old saying that people don't sleep much the first night in camp. Notwithstanding, my comrades in the tent, if I could judge from their heavy breathing, all dropped off into a state of unconsciousness in a moment. But whether it was owing to the coffee, or to the excitement, or to the strangeness of the surroundings, I lay wide awake myself for hours. Yet I was pervaded all the time with a feeling of the most complete content. I had no wish to sleep. Without moving my head in the slightest, I could look out over the lake, which was spread like a mirror beneath me, and it seemed as if I could never tire watching the boats, which still continued to shoot past in every direction, and as if I could never weary listening to the melody of the songs as they came to me across the waters. It was very evident that my vigils were shared also by the fair occupants of the "shanty" close by. I could hear plainly the eager hum of the familiar voices, interspersed with frequent bursts of the merriest laughter, and occasionally a low chorus would rise on the night breeze in which all seemed to join with hearty good will. It must have been almost sunrise before all was quiet in our encampment. Holt was very considerate, and did not disturb us in our slumbers, so that it was full 9 o'clock before any one began to stir.

The operation of dressing in camp and of attending to the usual morning ablutions, even when provided with the luxury of a tin wash-basin, is not for ladies one of the pleasantest things connected with a life in the woods. We gentlemen were able to manage better; and, taking a boat, went off and enjoyed a refreshing swim. When we returned, breakfast was ready, and we all sat down with true mountain appetites. We had mutton chops, with potatoes, which, in the Adirondacks, are the most delicious I ever saw; coffee, bread from the "Hartford cottage," and, to crown all, what we considered the greatest of treats in camp—flapjacks and maple sugar. The ladies were a little disturbed at first by the appearance of numerous wasps, who persisted in buzzing about us, but we gradually learned to pay no attention to the provoking "yellow-jackets," and were in the midst of our enjoyment of the flapjacks, when from the clouds, which had been gradually thickening over our heads, burst a perfect deluge of rain upon us, and we were forced to fly for shelter in the most rapid manner to our "shanty." However, our spirits were not easily dampened. It promised a stormy day, but we comforted ourselves by saying that we had "resources," and though our quarters were of the narrowest we all betook ourselves to our various occupations. One young lady from Chicago drew out from her satchel a pattern for an ottoman, and set to work with her worsted, making, with the bright colors, a strange contrast to the log "shanty," with its balsam boughs. One set took out a pack of cards, and were soon deep in "Sancho-Pedro." Some read, some wrote letters, some sketched.

So all went on well for a half hour or so, and we rather enjoyed the security of our bark roof, when, to our dismay, a few drops began to trickle through in various spots. These were soon followed by unmistakable streams of water, and at the same time, with the rising wind, the smoke was driven in so as almost to blind us. The roof was an old one, and the bark had shrunk until it was hardly able to resist such a drenching storm as we were having. Unluckily, the guides, having washed up the breakfast things and trimmed our fires, had supposed that we no longer wanted them, and had gone off in their boats, we knew not where. We shouted "Holt!" but no Holt appeared. The only thing to be done was for the whole party to stand up with our tin cups in our hands and catch the water as it now came soaking through. To our relief, the guides soon made their appearance. They had gone only to the nearest camp, to find how the party there were faring. We soon had our roof covered with our rubber blankets as far as they would go, and then dispatched the guides after fresh bark to rethatch our roof. But this required time. It was necessary for them to go nearly two miles up the river. The proprietors have forbidden the cutting of bark on the banks of the lake. It was a good deal more than an hour before they returned, and we were getting pretty wet and thoroughly disgusted. But they brought a boat-load of splendid bark, and in a few moments the "shanty" was roofed over. The fire was started up afresh, and we began once more to be comfortable and dry. But it rained on steadily, and all was soon such deep mud about us that we could not set a foot out of the "shanty" without going ankle deep in mire. Even the little space between us and the fire was deep mud. But the guides cut fresh balsam boughs and laid down a most attractive green pavement all around. It was too wet to cook a dinner; but as we had breakfasted so late we were very willing to substitute lunch for it, and we made ourselves very comfortable with ham, tongue, sardines, and claret, which we dispatched seated *à la Turque*. After lunch the rain continued unabated, and toward the middle of the afternoon there was a time when the smoke came in so thick and so blinding that some of our party began to look a little disheartened. "This is terrible," whispered confidentially in my ear one of the young ladies who was doing the best she could by singing and laughing to make herself think that she was happy. But we sang and joked and laughed, and uncomfortable as we all were, such is the wonderful fascination of camp life that the same young lady a few moments after said, "But I would not have missed it for anything."

Toward 6 o'clock the storm ceased, and we had a magnificent sunset. The guides set themselves to work at once to get up a dinner which would compensate in some measure for the enforced idleness of the day; and after doing full justice to it we betook ourselves once more to our boats. Our friends of the neighboring camp were all out in force also; and in the silver moonlight the lake seemed fairly alive with the light skiffs darting in every direction. The lake is more than two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the air is so pure and clear and dry that even the lowest whisper is heard to an incredible distance, and a peculiar mellowness is given to every sound. Music on the water is most enchanting; and a shout or a rifle-shot is echoed and re-echoed among the mountains in a way that is truly grand. Holt prides himself on a peculiar "war-whoop," which, when he gives it from the centre of the lake, is the most unearthly scream I ever heard, and would fully satisfy the fiercest of Fenimore Cooper's Indians. Will Tredo imitates, too, a locomotive whistle in a way that would lead one to suppose that a score of trains of cars were close by his side.

The hours slipped away so rapidly that it was midnight before we thought of returning to the shore. But we were much too excited to sleep, and by the side of the camp-fires, blazing anew with huge logs, more than a foot in diameter and 12 feet in length, we sat down, and were deeply engaged in the delightful employment of telling ghost stories, when we were startled by music close to us on the lake. By the light of the moon we could see three or four boat-loads of people clustered together, who had stolen up noiselessly close to the bank without our noticing them. They were from the camp across the lake, a large party who have camped here together for several years, the gentlemen nearly all Yale students and graduates, and the whole party of fifteen, without exception, admirable singers. They had come to give us a serenade, and for an hour we had a musical treat which, taken in connection with the surrounding scene, was most enchanting. The camp-fires, our own party in mountain dresses, the guides grouped on one side, the tall trees lighted up by the glare, the silver lake, the cluster of boats, the midnight stillness, broken only by those highly-trained male and female voices, presented a grouping and an *ensemble* which no one of us will ever forget. The music was of every variety, and when one of the singers, who is a young physician from Bellevue, gave us "Saw my Leg Off," with the ventriloquist accompaniment representing the sounds produced by the actual operation of amputation, which had so strange an appearance of reality in that highly rarefied air, our whole party broke into such a round of applause that the "Gothics" and old "Haystack" fairly echoed with our cheers. It was after 2 o'clock when from our balsam beds in the tent we heard the solemn chant of the "Doxology" rising once more from the ladies' "shanty," and it was long after that before the last murmuring whisper died away in "Camp Tehawas."

THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.

THE RETURN BELOW THAT OF LAST YEAR, AND LESS THAN AN AVERAGE.

Mr. James Caird writes to the London *Times* on Aug. 25 as follows: "As thrashing proceeds, and the yield of a seemingly bulky crop begins to be proved, there can be no doubt that the wheat crop is much below that of last year, and less than an average crop. The best qualities of wheat and the best wheat counties are this year the most deficient. In one trial of a heavy crop made for me the proportion of tail to good wheat was three times greater than last year. The soundest crops are on the western side of the country, from Somerset to Ayrshire. The discolored and defective run along the whole eastern seaboard, from Kent to East Lothian, and include the principal wheat counties, and about five-sixths of the wheat area of the kingdom. Such is the result of my analysis of the careful returns from each county, collected from practical men by the editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, and, as far as possible, confirmed by personal inquiry and observation.

The returns of acreage are not yet ready for publication, and it would certainly be more prudent to wait for the facts which they will disclose before offering a final estimate of our requirements. But the certainty of our needing a larger supply from abroad makes me so far anticipate the publication of the returns. That they will show a considerable diminution on the extent of last year I cannot doubt. The wheat-growing season was not over-favorable, and the much higher relative prices of barley and oats offered every inducement to the extension of the latter. The Irish acreage returns for 1875, just issued, show a diminution in wheat of fourteen per cent. from 1874, a proof that the causes mentioned have largely influenced the Irish farmers, and will, to a certain extent, though not nearly so great an extent, have influenced ours. Under the double influence of a deficient yield and diminished extent, it will be prudent to reckon on a reduction in the total yield of 2,000,000 quarters, which is equivalent to rendering us dependent on the foreigner for six and a half instead of five and a half months' consumption.

At this time last year, with a large crop at home and general abundance abroad, I ventured to name 45s. as the probable average price of that year's crop, which was a reduction of nearly twenty-five per cent. from the previous four years' average. The actual average price realized for the crop of 1874 has been 44s. 5d. But the wheat harvest this year is nowhere abundant, and the best we can hope from it is that the surplus of last year in Western Europe may so make up the supply as to prevent competition with us in the purchase of foreign wheat. We shall have to pay a higher price for the coming year and use the wheat with greater economy; for the low price undoubtedly led to largely increased consumption, both in the shape of bread and in the extensive use of the cheaper qualities of wheat in substitution for other articles as cattle food. In no other way could we have absorbed the vast supplies poured in upon us, as there does not appear to remain any excessive quantity in farmers' hands or granaries.

Considering the extent to which this country is now dependent on foreign corn, the abundance or otherwise of foreign harvests becomes a question of the first importance to us. The home growth of wheat during the last twenty-five years has undergone a gradual diminution, and except under the influence of a considerably higher relative price as compared with barley and oats, there seems much probability that this will continue. At the full rate of consumption of the past year we may reckon the average supply of each individual of the population at three hundredweights, or five and a half bushels, which is equal to nearly one pound per day. But even within the last ten years the proportion in which this is furnished from our own fields and from abroad has undergone a marked and important change. Previous to 1860 the annual breadth of our wheat land exceeded 4,000,000 acres when the population was barely 28,000,000. The average breadth during the last eight years is 200,000 acres less, while the population has increased to 32,000,000. The produce of 3,000,000 acres of foreign land sufficed for our wants before 1870, that of 4,500,000 acres has been consumed in each year since that time. Let us look at the principal sources of our supply.

The consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom in the year 1874 may be stated in round numbers at 100,000,000 hundredweights, in the following order of supply: Home growth, 50.7; United States and Canada, 31.5; Russia, 5.8; Germany, 4; Chili, 2.2; France, 1.1; other countries, 4.7; total, 100. This is subject to considerable fluctuation, Russia sometimes rising to 18 per cent., and America so recently as 1872 falling to 12. But on the average of the last six years, the United States and Canada have taken the leading place, and Russia the second. War seems to have exercised a marked effect on the two countries, upon which previous to 1870 we were in the next degree dependent. Germany for five years previous to the war with France, gave us over seven per cent., and France nearly four per cent. In the last five years, with a higher range of prices, Germany could spare us little more than four, and France only two per cent. Chili comes next to France in the average of recent years, and smaller quantities arrive in varying proportions from other countries. Taking a period of the last fifteen years, I find that the countries of Western Europe—Germany, France, Denmark, and Spain—show a declining export, either from a greater home consumption or lessened production. Our mainstays are the United States and Canada and the Black Sea ports of Russia, whose rich and unexhausted lands, with a comparatively sparse population, will, we may hope, find for many years their most profitable outlet for an abundant surplus in the United Kingdom.

But we must be prepared to pay more for it than last year's price. A rise of 10s. a quarter brought an increase from Russia of fifty per cent. in 1867, and again in 1871. The impetus to production in America given by four successive years of good prices was not abated by the fall of twenty-five cent. during last year, for the network of railways leading from the West to the Atlantic ports, competing for freights, afforded means of transport on terms so low as to admit of the crop being moved even at this great reduction of price. The American crop of the present year is not equal to that of last, but quite large enough to spare us a vast supply, if we can afford to pay for it. And both in America and Russia there is good reason to believe that large stores of last year's corn will be opened by a remunerative price.

The benefit to the consumers in this country of a good harvest can now be definitely stated by the realized result of that of 1874. This is the only country in which foreign corn can always meet with a market, and in a year such as the past the abundance of all foreign countries found this the only outlet. The weight of foreign corn of every kind imported during the last two harvest years has varied extremely little, being in round numbers 4,500,000 tons and 4,600,000 tons respectively. The cost of this in 1873-4 was £54,000,000, and in 1874-5, £45,000,000; the larger supply of the past year thus costing about nine millions less than the somewhat smaller import of the previous year. To this difference must be added a considerable saving both in the quantity and price of foreign potatoes imported. When we add the saving in the cost of the home supply of corn, the total gain to the British consumer from the fine harvest of 1874 cannot have been less than £20,000,000."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper of influence in its section, discusses at great length the question of the Speakership, thinking it probable that the selection will be made from four prominent candidates, whom it names, these being Fernando Wood and S. S. Cox, of New-York; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and M. C. Kerr, of Indiana. The *Herald* expresses some surprising opinions, closing its article as follows:

"By universal consent Mr. Kerr is recognized as one of the ablest debaters and most accomplished orators that has been in Congress since the war; and for industry and close attention to business he has never had a superior in the history of American legislation. As a parliamentarian and an efficient colaborer in the great principles of free Government represented by the Democratic Party, he is the peer of either one of his competitors. He represents a constituency of farmers, and not a constituency of bondholders, national bankers, railroad monopolists, and high tariff men. Consequently, if elected Speaker, Mr. Kerr would not likely organize the committees of the House in the interests of any one of the oppressive abominations, but each and every great interest of the whole country would be guarded and protected, not as heretofore, at the expense of those who cultivate the soil and pay the taxes. The legislation of Congress, during and since the war, has been almost exclusively in the interests of railroads through the public lands, bondholders, national banks, iron-mongers and manufacturers of the North. And yet these varied interests pay not one cent of revenue into the public Treasury. The gold receipts from imports have gone into the pockets of the non-taxable bondholders as fast as collected, and the hundreds of millions collected on manufactured tobacco, raw cotton and whisky, products almost exclusively of the West and South, have been annually disbursed for the improvement of the rivers and harbors, and the erection of palatial custom-houses and post-offices in the cities and small towns of the Eastern and Middle States, and to pay the salaries of 80,000 office holders. The great producing interests of the West and South, therefore, demand relief from the burdens of Congressional legislation, and this object can be more easily accomplished by the election of a statesman like Mr. Kerr to the speakership than by any other means at the present time. The opposing candidates for the speakership come from New-York and Pennsylvania, the home of tariffs and monopolies; hence, cannot have that sympathy and feel that interest for the planter and farmer like one who is an honored representative of that class."

THE POOR IN ITALY.

SAD PICTURES IN NAPLES.

AMONG THE FONDACI—GROTTOES AS DWELLINGS FOR HUMAN BEINGS—THE SOURCES OF THE CAMORRA—THE NEED OF A POOR-LAW.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* supplies the following article to that journal:

I had long been a traveler in Italy, my first two years' residence in Rome dating from 1850-2, but it was not till 1874 that I went for the first time to Naples. Often had I purposed to do so in all the intervening years, but family arrangements and other circumstances had prevented me again and again crossing the boundary of the Neapolitan States. When at last I accomplished it, I did so with an inward hope that the long-promised land I was about to look upon would reawaken in me the joy I had experienced in making acquaintance with Rome and all the fair cities of Northern and Central Italy. I anticipated that Naples, if powerless to renew youth, would at least recall the sensations of the passionate enjoyment of those earlier years.

I did not remain long, but I saw it in storm and I saw it in sunshine, and with all the advantages that the assistance and unlimited hospitality of an old resident could give. I visited its wondrous museums, drove on its lovely shores, made the usual excursions from it by railway and carriage, saw Vesuvius, now snow-flanked, then wrapped in lurid smoke under a brilliant sky; I stood among the ruins of Pompeii, watching the excavations and trying to realize the past—in fact, I led the usual tourist's life with more than many a tourist's advantages; but through all the wonders and all the beauty I never lost the abiding sense of a hideous background of woe and degradation, and I returned to Rome dominated and overpowered by one sole thought—how is it possible to enjoy material happiness in the midst of so much misery, filth, and actual starvation? Did I dream a hideous dream, or did I see boys almost naked in the snow and rain turning over a dust-heap and devouring the old cabbage stalks they found? Did I see or dream I saw young women whose one ragged garment, blown aside by the bitter, keen wind under the steely sky on St. Lucia, left bare the poor gaunt limbs far above the bony knees? Were there really rows of half-famished, often crippled, men and children in the Toledo, hanging about every hack-carriage, waiting for possible hirers, in the hope that some one in getting into one of these vehicles might throw a sou among them, or, better still, that some shawl or rug or umbrella might by a flying leap be reached and stolen from the back of the carriage?

The sun shone and the grand carriages drove about with their freight of lovely women and children, clad in silks and velvets, and the half-naked mob stretched their limbs and lolled about the pavement in every sunny, well-sheltered nook, and sang, and jested, and used such foul language in their horrid play that I shrunk from their vicinity. And then the scene changed, and rain and snow fell, and the gay carriages disappeared, and all the "civili" went to their more or less luxurious or comfortable homes and left the streets to foreigners and to the beggars. And of these last, many heaped themselves in doorways one on another, to maintain such latent heat as they might, and the foul slush, black with human slime, ran slowly down from the steep alleys into which those among this miserable crew who had any lairs or shelter there hurried and disappeared before the storm.

Once back in Rome I tried to think I had conjured up or exaggerated these things, and I sought in official documents and statistics for a contradiction of my impressions. I found none, and within the year which has since elapsed two or three of the best newspapers of Italy have published several series of letters on the condition of the poor in Italy. One of these series, the substance of which I give in the following pages, appeared about four months since, and treats of the state of things in Naples and the Southern Provinces. The letters were written and signed by Pasquale Villari, lately a member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, and now a distinguished Liberal-Conservative Deputy. I have taken no liberties with his statements, the only alterations I have made being a re-arrangement of facts to avoid repetitions which were necessary and inseparable from a publication of letters which appeared from time to time. I have confined myself to his descriptions of Naples itself—his later letters entering upon the state of the Provinces are equally interesting. For the rest it is a faithful report of a painful page in the history of a city and a State. His object was to prove that the *Camorra* of Naples, brigandage, and the *Mafia* of Sicily were the logical consequences of a certain social condition, without the modification of which it was useless to hope by the empiric remedies of punishment and repression to put an end to the evils. The City of Naples is of all towns, he asserted, that where the lowest orders live, not only in the greatest misery, but in the uttermost abandonment, in the lowest degradation, in the most deplorably brutalized condition. Last December, 1874, he requested an architect who had been repeatedly employed by the Municipality of Naples to tell him something of the courts called "Fondaci," in which the most abject of the population live—people looked down upon by the very prostitutes of Naples, who, to insult each other, find no word serves better than "Funnachiera" or woman of the courts. The architect answered:

"These Fondaci have generally a long passage entrance without any door, leading to a small open yard, both of the filthiest, which admit to a large number of horrible lodgings, many below the level of the drains and all of which are without fresh air, while the lower ones are without light and reeking with damp. In these live, crowded together, several thousands of persons so degraded by misery that they are more like brutes than human beings. In these dens, rendered impenetrable by the stench from muck-heaps, which lie and rot from all time, there is often nothing but a bundle of straw, on which a whole family, males and females, sleep together. Of cesspools there is truly not a thought, for the neighboring streets and the court-yards answer all purposes. In two or three only of the places among the many I explored do the women exercise the miserable trade of mat-making or bottoming straw chairs; I saw no one working in any of the others, I saw nothing but half-naked spectres. In some there were women hanging about the court-yard with nothing on but a chemise, which fell in tatters about them. In a word, the extremest destitution finds a shelter in these buildings, not one of which is without a brothel of the lowest and luridest description. In our city there are ninety-four of these courts. Calculating, therefore, that each harbors one hundred persons, and this number I give to keep below the mark, there must be in Naples 9,400 of these most wretched beings. The worst of the Fondaci are situated in the quarters of Pendino, Porto, and Mercato, and in these parts there are fifty-one. Each has its name—Tentella, Barrettari, Crispino, Scanno-sorci, Divino Amore, Presepe, Pisciavino, Del Pozzillo, Abate, Crocefissa, Degli Schiavi, &c.—terms curiously full of grim humor, derision, or hate."

The reader may naturally exclaim, "These are the unemployed, the idle, the vicious, who are ever miserable," but we will, with the help of the same guides, take a survey of another sort of people, and consider the condition of the cord or twine-makers of Naples, who form a numerous class, living in buildings half under ground, called "grottoes." They ask no alms, they work at their trade. At the time of the cholera, a few years ago, the dreadful "grotti" they herd in were closed. But, nevertheless, Villari, in the course of his researches, sent a friend to the site of these places, and asked him, if he should find them still closed and deserted, to discover where the cord or twine-makers had migrated to, and to visit them. Some time in last November, 1874, he received the following letter:

"Yesterday I found one of the so-called grottoes still inhabited. The majority of them are, however, closed. This one is at the foot of the Rampo di Brancaccio. The entrance did not prepare me for the horrors within. It resembles the Catacombs of St. Gennaro, but is more awful and more confined. Provided with a light I went in, for there are only barred openings or windows here and there, two of which look into the Francatelli gardens, the others into damp court-yards. All this grotto is crowded with beds as close to each other as those in the Hospital for Incurables. With few exceptions they are large beds, made to contain several people. To describe the filth and poverty would be impossible. That horrid den, its dismal passages, and its brutalized inhabitants are all of a piece—an evil harmony—a world apart, that could not exist under other circumstances, and with no inherent power of change. But even here there is a kind of social scale. By the side of the few openings or windows, where some ray of daylight pierces the misery, it is less intense; where no outer light ever falls, where, without my lamp, I should have been in complete darkness, the depth of wretchedness is reached, but cannot be told. It is strange to see, even in this grotto, how those who are least ill off, pity and almost despise those who are more woful. There live in this place twenty-five families, amounting to about one hundred persons. The squalor is such that a single washing-tub, with clothes in it, which I came upon filled me with surprise as might an oasis in a desert. Near the windows they pay up to ten francs a month for rent; where no light reaches it falls as low as a franc and a half. The people looked more degraded than unhappy. When it is fine weather they swarm out like ants and stretch themselves in the sun. All this multitude hemmed me in, asking for help, and saying they were obliged to live without light, without air, without medical help. When they fall ill they say that unless they can get to the hospital they are left to die. The man who sublets this place, and makes a living by it, has refused to do even the most urgent repairs, and so the rain often gets in and floods the floor of the grotto."

Later his friend wrote to him to say that he had traced some of the cord-makers to a subterranean place under the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, apparently under-ground arches, walled on either side. Here he found some families working at their miserable calling, but they did not sleep there. One family, a widow and five young children, had no other shelter, and their only bed was a heap of dry leaves they had collected, and they had no kind of covering to it. Her earnings were half a franc a day, except when the cold by numbing her poor fingers prevented her finishing the necessary task. The little children earned a halfpenny a day by turning the wheels for the other women. Their only food during the day was raw chestnuts, but at night the mother was paid her fivepence and brought something else. The rags they wore were gnawn in many places by the rats and mice which ran over them in the night. The woman keeps a stone by her to beat the wall and scare away the vermin that the shrieking children feel running about them in the darkness.

Such descriptions might be continued *ad infinitum*, and facts added to facts, always different, always appalling, always horrible. Every man's hand is against these poor creatures. Against them, under the Bourbon Princes, everything was permitted. The Neapolitan of a higher class, the so-called "*galantuomo*"—which I cannot make up my mind to translate by the word "gentleman," which would not certainly represent the thing meant—could in those days, without fear or shame, in the public streets, freely use his stick upon the poor, the Police always taking his part on such occasions without any inquiry. The dens in which the poor live, the wheels with which cord is made, the hemp they use, nothing of it all belongs to them; for everything, tool and material, they must pay—pay men who grind and oppress them and live on their groveling misery. Approach their haunts and you are surrounded by a famished crowd, all begging, each anxious to tell his own tale of suffering. In such a fearful struggle for life it is human nature to use its brute force in any possible direction, and here the *camorra* takes its rise, not as an abnormal growth, but as the normal and only possible result of such things. In this misery, too, the *camorra* find that immense swarm of young thieves who steal for the profit of their chiefs, and who, when they fill the prisons by hundreds, constitute there, too, the band of the *camorra*, not less powerful, not less audacious than outside.

When any effectual remedies for these evils are proposed a colossal question arises in the construction of the town itself. The condition of things has become much worse from the time in which, instead of allowing the rain-water to run in rivulets or streams down the streets, ill-made water-courses were constructed under ground, into which, for want of any other sewers, everything goes. The more solid filth is stationary in these till it rains heavily; miasmatic exhalations poison the air in the streets and get into the houses through these conduits, and when the rain comes the fetid mass is carried into the tideless sea that washes the most lovely and populous parts of the city. Here, in calm weather, the filth lies and sends forth its plague-laden vapors. To remedy this will be difficult, for water is scarce and many of the streets are on the sea-level. German and English guide-books have now always remarks on the "Neapolitan fever," of which formerly we found no mention. We have described the dark, dank dens in which the utterly destitute live. But even the less miserable, the working poor, lodge in underground cellars, called the "*bassi*," of the better houses. These "*bassi*," which are entered by descending a flight of stone steps, have no light except the glimmer from above, no current of air, and are always damp. New quarters are now being built, and new houses are rising on the sea-shore and elsewhere on the fringes of the town, but they are constructed on the same plan, the same "*bassi*" reappear in all, and are quickly taken possession of by the same classes of poor tenants. The most arduous of all questions—that of providing fitting and wholesome houses for the lower classes—has been left entirely untouched. Absolutely nothing has been done from 1859 to the present day.

It must always be borne in mind that there is no Poor law in Italy; that the destitute live entirely by begging and the receipt of alms, when they do no worse. But these resources are now diminished, because a free Government cannot distribute bread, and the religious associations have been dissolved. The price of food and lodging has increased immensely, while the augmentation of the workman's wages makes no difference to those who have no work, nor to those who cannot work.

Villari says:

"Then talk to me of education. Can elementary schools cure these evils—schools to which such classes as we have described do not and cannot go? Their condition has not been bettered, but rather aggravated. Of that I am fully persuaded by the evidence of my own eyes. I know that there are men who, when shown a vast multitude rotting in misery and corruption, have ever the same answer: You must have faith in liberty, progress, and modern light. With such I neither can nor wish to reason. I would simply say: Put out your light and go to bed. Be satisfied to hear every day from Germans and English that the Latin races know the forms, but not the substance of liberty; for they have never been able to understand that a free nation is one in which the rich and powerful are ever dedicating themselves to the poor and weak; they will not see that a wretched and corrupted Plebs corrupts the whole social fabric; that it is in their own interest, in the interest of their own morality and that of their children, that they should combat the evil with all their energies."

That this is so he shows by the growth upward of the *camorra*. From the various publications treating of this plague-spot, it would appear that the destitute and criminal poor are now but the rank and file of this society. The law of public safety is framed on the supposition that the *camorrista* is only a man who levies without right a percentage on the earnings of others. But this, though it may be the Alpha, is by no means the Omega of this terrorism. The *camorrista* takes the goods of other men without payment; he imposes upon others the committal of crime; he forces others to plead guilty to the infractions of the law he has himself committed; he protects the criminals at the bar of justice; he exercises his calling, so to name it, everywhere and on everything—in the public streets, in the private house, in places of amusement, in houses of business, upon crime, upon work, upon play. But the most perfect organization of the *camorra* is in the prisons, where the *camorrista* is King. It has its associates in white kid gloves and dress-coats, and the names of these members are known to many. The shapes taken by it are as varied as its adepts are diverse. A Deputy Mayor of Naples lately wrote as follows:

"Many municipal decrees can only be executed if they suit the interest of the *camorra*. Naples begins to be cleansed since the *camorra* has, by its agents, arranged for its percentage on the work. I myself, when Deputy Mayor of ——, was enabled to compel 1,157 proprietors to whitewash their outer walls only after the *camorra*, unknown to me, but by arrangement with my officials, undertook the direction of the work."

Terrorism once established, especially among an imaginative race, spreads rapidly. Oppression corrupts the oppressor and the oppressed, and ends by corrupting all who stand by and look on without striving against it might and main; unresisting contemplation of the system has familiarized the population with its aspect till it has to many lost its first terrors, and the spectators are gradually absorbed into its ranks. The English reader must never lose sight of what I have said before—that there is no Poor law, and that the starving have no right to relief, no last resource in a work-house. Neither is there any summary jurisdiction for petty offenses. The old act against the *camorra* was only aimed at that one offense, and was far too limited in its scope. In the session just over, the Chambers have passed a more comprehensive law to enforce public security in the Southern Provinces. How it may work remains to be seen, and we must repeat, even *ad nauseam*, that repression alone will do little. Jails and the summary execution of hardened offenders should be but the prelude to the removal of the ills that brutalize the suffering Neapolitan poor.

CATHOLIC INTERFERENCE.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of the 13th inst. has this suggestive paragraph:

"People in Peru, Ill., are a good deal excited about a little performance which took place there one day last week, in which the Catholic priests of Peru and La Salle took prominent parts. It seems that the New-York Juvenile Orphan Asylum, an institution which gathers up the little ragged and destitute waifs about the streets of New-York and finds them good homes in the country, has a State agent in Illinois, named Wright. To Mr. Wright had been sent, a few days ago, twelve young gutter-snipes from the slums of New-York, for whom he had engaged good places in Peru, Ill. For the ten boys he had secured apprenticeships, for the two little castaway girls situations in Protestant families. The children arrived and were met at the depot by Mr. Wright, when the three priests came upon the scene. They discovered that both the little girls and six of the boys were of Catholic parentage. They therefore began violently abusing Mr. Wright, and taking forcible possession of the eight litte Catholics carried them away. From the priestly stand-point it is better that the children should grow up in ignorance and vice rather than be respectably reared among what his Holiness of Rome calls 'heretics.'"

A SWINDLING ATTACHE OF LEGATION.

The Correctional Tribunal of Nice, says *Galignani*, has just given judgment in an appeal case brought by Edouard Zuyderhoff, formerly attaché of the Dutch Legation at New-York. The accused, after losing all his money at the gaming tables at Monaco, assumed the name of Stiel, and went to Mentone, where, by statements of one kind or other—and particularly by showing a bill for 15,000 francs, which he said would be due in eight days at Nice—he managed to borrow a considerable amount from different tradesmen, his hotel-keeper, &c., and then disappeared. He was tried and condemned by default to fifteen months' imprisonment, but being eventually arrested at Contrexéville, (Vosges,) he contested this decision of the court on the plea that he had merely changed his name to prevent his relatives knowing that he was near Monaco, adding that it was his passion for play which had led him to act as he had done. The tribunal modified its first sentence to detention for six months only.

KOSSUTH.

A letter from Turin, in the *Patrie*, says: "Baraconne is the last railway station between this city and Rivoli. To that village, consisting of twelve or fifteen houses at most, I have just been to obtain information relative to the Herzegovina question, and the consequences it may produce. That little place is where Louis Kossuth, Dictator of Hungary in 1848-9, retired. He is one of the men who, from his former position, his relations, and his hopes, is best situated to be perfectly informed relative to the present movement in the Sclave provinces of Turkey. I found him absorbed in the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and surrounded by a collection of minerals and insects. After the exchange of the first compliments, I had to examine in detail the green-house, the espaliers, the kitchen garden, and the forcing frames, taste some peaches and muscatel grapes, and swallow a cup of excellent coffee. I had arrived rather unceremoniously at the hour of lunch, and our political conversation commenced at table. The bill of fare of the ex-Magyar President is always the same, and not very luxurious: milk, some farinaceous preparation, fruit, and water, and that is all. To conclude the description, I may add that he lives alone with two or three servants. His sons, one of whom occupies a high position on the Upper Italy line, and the other who is an engineer, frequently come to see him. At this moment he has with him a niece, who speaks French very well."

A WARWICKSHIRE COLLECTION.

A valuable collection of old books, manuscripts, coins, medals, engravings, and other antiquities relating to Warwickshire, lately in the possession of the Staunton family, of Longbridge, near Warwick, was yesterday, says the London *Times* of Sept. 3, formally presented to the town of Birmingham on the part of a number of gentlemen who had subscribed for its purchase. The collection, which was formed early in the present century by the late William Staunton, embraces practically the results of more than two centuries of patient work, from the days of Sir William Dugdale down almost to our own time. The manuscript collection of Sir Simon Archer, the friend and fellow-laborer of Dugdale, the records of the Ferrers, Berkeley, and Digby families, the researches of Thomas Sharpe, the Coventry antiquarian, and of William Hamper, of Birmingham, supplemented by the fruits of Mr. Staunton's own care and industry, combine to form a museum of rare value and historic interest. The books alone number about 2,000 volumes, many of them unique. There are more than 1,500 engravings of interesting county features, chiefly of Birmingham, Coventry, Kenilworth and Warwick Castles, and Stratford on Avon, in addition to hundreds of sketches and water-color drawings of old buildings now destroyed. The portraits of Warwickshire worthies number 800, of which 267—all from different plates—are devoted to Shakespeare. Besides these, the collection includes a large number of old manuscripts and copies of old documents, twenty old deeds from the twelfth century downward, pedigrees of county families, rubbings of brasses now lost or destroyed, and records of military and political events, comprising some rare quarto tracts relating to the civil war. The presentation was made yesterday in the lecture theatre of the Midland Institute, in the presence of a large number of subscribers and others interested in local archæology. Mr. George Dawson, speaking in the name of the donors, said the collection consisted of everything that was precious to the antiquarian, and, therefore, of everything that was precious to the wise man. Warwickshire had been made famous by being the birthplace of the greatest man the world had ever seen, setting aside those around whose head there was a halo of sanctity which put them out of the pale of comparison, and our greatest and most illustrious monarchs, from Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, had been connected with the county. In this collection he could see the pageant of Kenilworth without having his toes trodden upon or being buffeted by any one into the background. He could listen to the old gossip without feeling its sting or spite. There was the theatre without the footlights, and there were the performers without the rouge. It was the glory of antiquity to remove the vulgarness of the hour, and to embalm even things seemingly worthless and make them precious. Antiquity removed the heat and dust, the sweat, the battle, and the littleness and meanness of everything. The Deputy Mayor (Alderman Biggs) briefly acknowledged the offering on the part of the town, and after some formal business the proceedings ended.

A NEW FRENCH POSTAGE STAMP.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: "The Postal Stamp Committee has got through its task. It spent three days at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in the Salle Melpomene, where 431 drawings and photographs were submitted to it. Twenty-five were reserved for the final examination of this jury, and eight hours were passed in discussing their respective merits. M. Lebon, the Postmaster General, defended the claims to the first prize of a vigorously sketched female bust, figuring the Republic. A double objection was raised against this work of art by the majority of the committee. It had a political character, and the hair was turned up in a way to resemble a Phrygian cap. Were it adopted the Reds of the South, thinking the Marianne Supreme in Paris, would be sure to lose all self-restraint. So '*la femme aux fortes mamelles*' was set aside. A Minerva was also discarded for looking a little like the goddess of the Provençal '*chambries*.' Somebody facetiously observed that a Mercury which competed might be too suggestive of the *Cabinet Noir*. An Iris was at once put *hors de concours*. It is to be hoped the memorials which were sent in along with the drawings and photographs will be kept in the archives of the Finance Ministry. Some of them were ingeniously turned essays on what a stamp can be made to say. For instance, Iris is draped in a rainbow, which is the symbol of reconciliation and of hope, and a prognostic of fine weather. All the different parties in France could meet under the seven colors in this celestial sign, which every one knows in a state of fusion compose white. There was no political allusion in the rainbow, since it meant the cessation of strife and the drowning of evil passions. The most admired of the twenty-five drawings was Mercury riding on Pegasus. This was pronounced a *chef d'œuvre* of composition and delicate miniature painting. But it was judged too classic for a postage stamp. The drawing which obtained the first prize of 1,500 francs might, with an altered inscription, do for a seal of the Cobden Club. Peace and commerce lean on a terrestrial globe with an equatorial band, where the words 'République Française' appear. The second prize is Abundance supported by a shield. The third is France, as a nude figure, holding a flambeau to light the world. On all the prize drawings the words 'République Française,' and the price of the postage are very apparent. Certain difficulties of detail prevented the committee from deciding whether the Post Office should adopt their judgment. M. Léon Say is to have the last word in the matter. The twenty-five 'placed' drawings were carefully transported to the Finance Minister for his inspection, and the competition is now reduced to the three following: 1. Peace and Commerce leaning on the world, represented by a globe, on which a scroll contains the price of the stamp. 2. Abundance, supporting an escutcheon, on which the value is also marked. 3. France, a torch in hand."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; three years' best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 203 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, honest and very efficient Swedish girl; highly recommended. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or will assist with children and act as waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or assist with grown children; best reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 572 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and assist with grown children; willing and obliging. Call or address at present employer's, No. 36 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress, or would take charge of growing children; is a good seamstress; can sew on any machine; good reference. Call at No. 526 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMPETENT young women; cook understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, and makes good bread and biscuit; chamber-maid is neat and tidy and good waitress; both have best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTESTANTS; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good references; are thorough servants; both temperate, and ready for a place at once; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., up stairs.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD COLORED women; good washers and ironers and cooks, &c., for the country or City; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GERMAN girls for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FAMILY COOK; understands her business thoroughly, as attested by several testimonials of first-class families. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent laundress; will do the general work of a small family; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND baker; several years' of the best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen till suited at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTESTANT cook; capable of getting up dinners in all styles; desserts and confectioneries, soups of all descriptions, fowl, game, &c.; can furnish the most satisfactory City references; would go to Washington. Call at No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN ECONOMICAL FAMILY COOK, who will do a part of the washing; is a good cook and baker, and makes a variety of desserts. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the ice-cream saloon.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant cook, with or without a kitchen-maid; has references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, in French Office.

COOK.—BY A SOBER, STEADY PERSON; NO OBjection to assist with the washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO UNderstands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, games, and desserts; satisfactory references given; country preferred. Call at 307 7th av., near 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER ENgagements by the day or week; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and designing; is expert on several machines; terms reasonable. Address E. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, (Protestant,) a home in a good family; can cut and fit perfectly and trim in all styles; all kinds of nice sewing. Call at No. 329 East 16th st., top floor, for four days.

GOVERNESS.—(AS VISITING,) BY AN ENGLISH lady, who instructs thoroughly in the English branches, French, drawing, and music; music a specialty; highest references. Address Cheadle, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—CAPABLE OF THE CARE of a house in a small family; City or country. Call on Mrs. Landers, No. 104 Christopher st.

HOUSE-WORK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A useful couple, mother and daughter; is a competent cook, and thorough good washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country; the daughter, about eighteen, is a good chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; have good references, and are at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMpetent English girl to do general work; neat, quick in movements, and a good cook and laundress; would do down-stairs work if desired; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND girl, lately landed; smart, capable, and intelligent; as general servant, or up-stairs girl; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND RELIable colored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., as general house-worker; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, and Fine Washing.—By a highly respectable, well recommended, and desirable young woman; is an excellent laundress; understands doing up all kinds of ladies' underwear and finery, fluting, frilling, box plaiting; also gentlemen's shirts done up nicely; understands chamber-work well, or will take laundress alone; country or City; neat, willing, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; plaiting, puffing, and polishing, and does up gentlemen's shirts in superior style. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would take gentlemen's or families' washing in the house; fluting, puffing, and polishing neatly done. Residence No. 166 West 32d st., in the basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do at her own home or would go out by the day. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., Room No. 6.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN WHO WOULD like to receive the washing of two or three gentlemen; the best references can be given. Call on or address No. 112 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing; best reference. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; a reliable, experienced person, competent to take an infant from its birth, or growing children; is a neat and ready seamstress; would make herself otherwise useful; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND COMPANION.—BY AN AMERIcan woman of experience, aged forty, to take care of an invalid; is an excellent companion; no objection to country or traveling. Address H. L. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; CAPAble of taking care of an infant from its birth; young, neat, healthy; has excellent references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, LATELY arrived from France, as nurse in a private family. Call at No. 789 9th av., between 52d and 53d sts.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED WOMAN as nurse; City reference. Call or address No. 471 West 23d st., London terrace.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN AS wet nurse; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 336 2d av., between 19th and 20th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to small children; is a very good plain sewer, or would assist in light chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS wet nurse; she speaks English; is strong; gives the best references; child aged six months. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, WITH EIGHT years' references, either in City or country; City preferred; is a middle-aged woman, highly respectable. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN; wants a boy to take home to wet nurse. Call at No. 270 Monroe st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID OR NURSE.—BY a respectable person as competent seamstress and maid or nurse; cuts children's clothes, trims, and makes over ladies'; would assist in chamber-work; operates; best reference. Call at No. 528 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS GOOD SEAMstress; operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands her business; will help with children or chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 228 7th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress or take care of an invalid lady; ten years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 947 3d av., third floor.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, to do up-stairs work; is willing, honest, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Intelligence Office, 203 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PTOTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; very respectable and highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and a neat, obliging, and experienced waitress; understands cleaning and care of silverware, getting up salads in the best manner, or will take chamber-maid and waitress; excellent chamber-maid; country or City. Apply at No. 307 4th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young woman as waitress or chamber-maid in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from former employer. Address G. B., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young colored woman as waitress; is also a good chamber-maid; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call or address Lucy, No. 213 West 35th st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR SEAMstress—By a young girl who can do any kind of work, and is very highly recommended; will give satisfaction to any employer who desires her services. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MALES.

ACCOUNTANT.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man, made so by a practical experience for over twenty years in active business, an engagement with some good firm, either immediate or prospective. Address H. H., Box No. 2,875 New-York Post Office.

A MAN OF HIGH EDUCATION AND GOOD address desires a situation as private secretary or courier; knows several languages, and has a large experience of business. Address F. C., Box No. 4,807 Post Office New-York.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER with the highest City and other testimonials; City or country. Call or address, for three days, No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK—WAITER, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTful man and wife, (colored) as cooks; both are first-class cooks; can take entire charge of a large boarding-house or hotel in the City or country, or the woman will cook and man as waiter in a private family; are anxious for a steady home. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND WAITER.—BY A COLORED young man as coachman; is an excellent and careful driver; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; has no objection to act as waiter; first-class references. Apply at No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; single; best of references as a competent coachman and groom; can milk, work in garden, and be generally useful; is strong, sober, and obliging; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class married man; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address J. D., No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG married couple; man as coachman and plain gardener, wife as plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; country preferred. Address F. W. Bark, No. 488 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire in store No. 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands driving and horses and carriages. Call or address J. Dunn, care of W Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, in the country, as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Call or address No. 31 Clark st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Apply at No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY AN EXCEPtionally reliable and competent colored man. Inquire of F. B. Thurber, West Broadway and Reade st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried, no children; country preferred. Address or call on John Thompson, No. 1 West 13th st.

ENGINEER.—WITH MARINE OR STATIONARY Engines; twenty-three years practice. Address J. S. Johnston, No. 312 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH;) has fifteen years experience in all its branches, in doors and out; good reference from last employer. Address W., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

PORTER, JANITOR, OR WATCHMAN.—By a sober, steady, industrious, strong young man, Protestant, as porter, janitor, or watchman in any kind of business. Address J. G., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A SWEDISH MAN AND his wife on a farm or to take care of a gentleman's place; good references furnished. Address or apply at the Ladies' Directory for Swedish Help, No. 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AGED THIRTY years, speaks good English, who is a good, experienced waiter in private family, and well accustomed to do the marketing; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, AND REliable colored young man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON AS NURSERY GOVERNESS and competent seamstress for boy four years old; must be Protestant, of perfectly kind disposition, obliging, and above the ordinary class of nurses. Any such person, appreciating an excellent home in the City and kind treatment, will do well to answer, with name and particulars. Address NURSERY GOVERNESS, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A COLORED OR GERMAN GIRL OR woman, with good City references; must be a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; another girl is kept for chamber-work; the right kind of person would have a good steady place and fair wages. Inquire at No. 325 West 14th st.

A FEW MEN EMPLOYED DOWN TOWN during the day, can have employment mornings and evenings, by applying with references. Address H. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TEN CANVASSERS; MUST BE EXperienced, and of good address; liberal commissions. Apply after 9 A. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 45 Liberty st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WAITING AND CHAMber-work; also to assist at washing and ironing. Call at No. 17 West Washington place between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COACHman; must be steady, temperate, and of good personal appearance. Address, inclosing reference from last employer, Box No. 488 Post Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook and to do coarse washing; also a chamber-maid and laundress; good references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. APPLY at No. 48 East 34th st., between 9 and 10 A. M. or 8 and 10 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. KIRTLAND, DWIGHT M. BABCOCK, and JOSEPH M. BRONSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Frederick S. Kirtland, Dwight M. Babcock, and Joseph M. Bronson, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of Kirtland, Babcock & Bronson, in the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act and the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the Fourth day of October, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the Tenth day of September, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s11-law3wS

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMILE H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Emile H. Muldaur, William S. Hall, and Edward A. Coburn, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of Muldaur, Hall & Coburn in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and the Revised Statutes of the United States title "Bankruptcy," and that the Fourth day of October, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 10th day of September 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s11-law3wS.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DANIEL G. BROWN, adjudged a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Daniel G. Brown, of Jersey City, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt January 2, 1872, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt on the 19th day of December, 1871, to him or to his use and the transfer of any property on said 19th of December, 1871, to him belonging, by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district on the (29th) twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Stants S. Morris, Esq., No. one (1) Montgomery street, in said Jersey City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of September, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS X. SCHWER, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of September, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY W. NASON, of Montclair, Essex County, New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the first day of October, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID C. MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, JR., ROBERT M. FERRIS, composing the firm of MURRAY & FERRIS & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1875, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended, and section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1875. F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE and HENRY F. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Stockbridge and Henry F. Martin, as partners composing the firm of Stockbridge & Martin, and individually, heretofore carrying on business under said firm name in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1875.
OSCAR HOYT, Assignee,
No. 129 West Fifteenth street, New-York City.
s11-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. JEFFERS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,205.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William H. Jeffers, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the tenth day of September, A. D. 1875.
s11-law3w8* ZENO C. WATERBURY, Assignee.

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GIROFLÉ-GIROFLA.—(Comic Opera)—Miss Mathews, Mr. G. H. Macdermott. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GAMESTER—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Miss Louise Hibbert. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, (Opera Bouffe.) Mme. Geoffroy, Mons. DeQuercy. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.) Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

THEATER COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, &c. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Democrats of Nebraska are but a feeble folk, but they have done better than the Democracy of the State of New-York. In addition to pronouncing in favor of "a sound currency, coin, or its equivalent," and of "steps toward specie payment and no step backward," they further deprecate all attempts to commit the Democratic Party to a system of inconvertible paper money "as a crime against the common welfare and in violation of a cardinal article of the Democratic creed." This is keeping a party platform abreast of current history in a way which Gov. TILDEN has lacked the strength or the courage to imitate.

The Centennial Exhibition buildings and what will be put into them furnish the topic of an interesting letter from a TIMES correspondent at Philadelphia. As for the first part of the subject, work on the main structures is so far advanced that we may be relieved from any further anxiety on that point. We are not likely to be surprised by foreign visitors while raising a roof to cover them. The strength of the Exhibition cannot be safely estimated yet, but the departments in which we are likely to be specially weak are noted. Great Britain will outshine us in some classes of machinery, notably that connected with ship-building, unless all signs fail. Locomotive builders are reluctant to apply for space, and machines for the manufacture of textile fabrics are not promised in any considerable numbers. In some other respects our machinists will be admirably represented, and it is possible that these frequent references to specially weak spots in the prospective show of our own industry may incite a competition which is not now promised.

Believers in the truth of the brutal maxim, "All the good Indians are dead," ought to read the reports sent from the Indian Fair at Muskogee, Indian Territory. It is certainly a very encouraging, as well as startling, evidence of change in aboriginal manners and customs when Arapahoes march in a procession under a banner with this strange device: "The farm better than the chase." And when the once terrible and relentless foes of the white emigrant parade with "Peace to all people" emblazoned on what the *Evening Post* would call the Cheyenne "gonfalon," there is surely room for amazement. Yesterday these curious people had essays and running races, and three "full-blooded Indian ladies" rode for prizes, which were to have been adjudged by Indian gentlemen from the plains—also full-blooded, we suppose. These chivalric red men, however, declined that agreeable duty, lest their tribal relations might bias their judgment; but the difficulty was obviated, and the fair continues with harmony and prosperity.

A street-car thief was yesterday sent to the State Prison for four years. The fact that he and his comrades crowded the rear platform of a car, when there was no crowd inside, helped to fix upon him a charge of larceny from the person. His previous bad character supplemented the evidence. The notoriety of this means of robbing a passenger by "hustling" him as he gets on a car ought to be sufficient to warn everybody. It ought moreover, to deter any decent man from riding on a rear platform when he can get inside. A gentleman coming down town on a Broadway car one afternoon, lately, found seven men on the rear platform, and only five passengers inside. The new-comer asked the conductor why he permitted this state of things, when he replied, with an injured air: "Why, I can't *make* people go into the car, can I?" It is not impossible that there would be fewer of these obstructionists if a batch of them were sent to Sing Sing with Mr. TIMOTHY RYAN, alias Oates.

Some fifty citizens of Brooklyn seem to have been appointed a committee in behalf of a still larger number of citizens not connected with Plymouth Church, to tender to Mr. BEECHER a public reception on his return from the White Mountains. These gentlemen are pleased to "deem" such an expression of respect appropriate at this time by a people "who cherish with just pride the reputation you [Mr. BEECHER] have deservedly won in your own and in foreign lands, as far as Christian civilization extends." But for the undoubted earnestness of the committee one might be tempted to suspect a little covert satire in this allusion. In his reply, Mr. BEECHER drops into the peculiar epistolary style with which the public are already too familiar. "Too many hearts yet bleed, too much of sorrow and scorching excitement has fallen upon kind and sympathizing hearts to make it wise to renew public demonstrations which might be misinterpreted," &c. The committee will probably appreciate this dash of "true inwardness" more than the inspiration of common sense which enabled Mr. BEECHER to decline the proffered honor. From the accompanying index to the occupations and religious beliefs of the committee, it appears that the gentlemen who cherish with just pride the reputation won by Mr. BEECHER consist of ten clergymen, seven presidents of something or other, eight merchants, three publishers, two manufacturers, two ex-Mayors, two lawyers, three persons connected with insurance and one with shipping, one United States District Attorney, one United States Commissioner, one ex-Judge, one statesman, one banker, one "educator," one importer, one secretary, one advertising agent, one physician, and one Sunday-school Superintendent. Whatever else the list may not be, it is, at least, thoroughly representative, even admitting that those shrewd and inquiring persons, the lawyers and the doctors, are hardly present in their due proportion.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

The New-York Democratic platform is chiefly devoted to "reaffirming" certain principles which were enunciated last year at Syracuse, and three years ago at Baltimore. People will excuse, however, its lack of originality on the ground that it is a perfectly outspoken declaration in favor of hard money. If last year's series of resolutions in the Alfred Jingle style are to constitute the backbone of Democratic platforms until further notice, it will save a good deal of trouble to Committees on Resolutions, and it will certainly not be objected to by the general public. It is possible that after a few annual repetitions of this short and easy political creed, the ordinary Democratic voter might get some snatches of it by heart. Its obvious adaptability for being worked into a nursery rhyme might even render it an invaluable medium of elementary tuition for the ingenuous youth of Democratic wards. Mr. TILDEN might have given the financial declarations of his platform a somewhat more direct bearing upon the heresies current among other sections of his party. Lacking the courage to do that, he has at least had the courage to insist on making no concessions to the inflation madness of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and for that much he deserves all possible credit.

The platform wisely abstains from those windy denunciations of Republican policy and administration which were the fashion when TWEED "fixed things" in Democratic conventions. Considering the fact that a Republican has been selected to head the ticket, this sort of thing would have been a little out of place. "Old time" Democrats who make wry faces over this acknowledgment of the strength of the enemy, will be reminded that Mr. BIGELOW "started out" as a Democrat of the school of SILAS WRIGHT—that worthy old gentleman whom the Governor never alludes to without visible emotion. Such a fact will doubtless be regarded as conclusive proof that this returned wanderer should have an appropriate welcome from those who have never quitted their original political home. The further assurance that Mr. BIGELOW will bring back with him a numerous train of political prodigals, whose stomachs have been turned by being reduced to the eating of Republican husks, ought to remove any further hesitations about the manner of his reception.

The rest of the nominations have been made pretty much according to the prearranged programme. Mr. ROBINSON was Controller of the State from 1862 to 1866, and will run for the office again without being open to any damaging charges based upon his previous official record. Mr. ROBINSON owes his two previous elections to the State Controllership to the Republican Party, and it was only when he ran on the Democratic ticket for the same position in 1865 that he was beaten. This may be regarded as a somewhat ominous fact for Mr. ROBINSON. The nominees for Attorney General, State Treasurer, and State Engineer are young and comparatively unknown men. They have the advantage, however, of not having lived long enough to make so many political somersaults as the bearers of the two leading names on the ticket. The candidate for Canal Commissioner was a Greeley elector, and the candidate for State Prison Inspector has been Republican and Liberal by turns, and now appears in the Democratic fold mainly because the other party won't have him.

So the Democrats open the campaign with a scrappy platform and a patchwork ticket. The soundness of the one is rather more marked than the respectability of the other, though both show gratifying evidences of the influence of a more elevated tone and standard in politics. Instead of helping Mr. TILDEN to elect his motley crowd of second-hand Republicans and callow Democrats, we imagine that the majority of the voters of this State will prefer to throw their influence on the side of the men of consistent record and well-approved experience in public affairs who compose the State ticket of the Republican Party. The latter-day reforms of the Democracy have been forced on them by the pressure of political necessity; the mass of the Republican Party has always been true to the cause of honesty in administration and earnest conviction in politics. Whether the Democrats have selected Republicans likely to give the people fresh confidence in their pretensions in favor of reform is a point which may be reserved for after consideration. That the natural leaders of the reform campaign remain within the ranks of the Republican Party hardly admits of any doubt.

SCHOOL-BOYS.

All our schools are now, or soon will be, in active operation. School-boys are returning to their work. The eager delight with which they rush to their beloved educational institutions after the long vacation can be better imagined than described. At any rate, it would be difficult to describe it without considerable exercise of the imagination, for actual observation would unfortunately furnish little material for such a picture. But although school-boys in these days do not always return to their studies after the holidays with that enthusiasm which it would be pleasant to behold, there has, on the whole, been of late years an improvement in this respect. One of the prominent points in regard to which systems of teaching have changed is that the school-room is less dreaded by the average boy than it formerly was. Even the apartments themselves have been rendered more attractive; though doubtless in some matters, among which may be mentioned facilities for ventilation, most of them are still far from being all that is needed.

It has often been remarked in reference to sea-faring men that the old-fashioned Jack tar has, since the extended introduction of steam in ocean navigation, been rapidly disappearing. In like manner, it may be said that the old-fashioned school-boy has been disappearing since the modern style of teaching has come into vogue. The old salt, to whom it was almost an insult to mistake him, even on shore, for a landsman, has of late years manifested a decided tendency to dress and talk like other people, except when his duties on shipboard render convenient a certain costume or require the employment of nautical phraseology. So the school-boy of the olden time is giving place to an individual whose manners and appearance are regulated by the ordinary customs of civilized society, instead of being dictated by a code peculiar to himself and his associates. Even the practice of speaking grammatical English is now occasionally observable among boys of from twelve to fifteen years of age, though of course such instances are still very rare. In short, the rough school-boy of the former period is likely soon to become a purely historical character, his place being supplied by a young gentleman of similar years and growth, engaged in acquiring an education.

The average school-boy has, within the past half century, improved in many important respects. He is more gentle. He is more polite. He is more neat in his dress. He is, if not more respectful to his instructors, at least more willingly so. But while we gladly recognize these and a number of other points in which he has changed for the better, we are inclined to think that there are some things in which the alteration has been less favorable. The youngster of a former day was often, even when he had at home the best opportunities for acquiring refinement of manners, very much of a bear. But yet there were frequently in those unpolished youths a vigor of mind and a sturdiness of body which we are not quite sure are so common in the present generation of school-boys. And even in respect to manners, it may be something of a question whether the awkward, bashful boy of those times had not certain desirable qualities that are rather deficient in the young gentleman of corresponding age now, who instructs the visitors at his parents' house in regard to the idioms of the German language or the principles of chemistry and natural philosophy.

We make these remarks not by any means because we desire to see a return to the old system of training boys, or rather, so far as anything like polish of manners is concerned, leaving them untrained. There is always danger, in recurring to the example of the past, of unwittingly presenting its faults rather than its excellences for imitation. In the present case, for instance, the roughness of the old-fashioned school-boy would be much more readily copied than his youthfulness of deportment and simplicity of character. What is really wanted is the promotion of these latter qualities combined with the improvement of which we have spoken as having taken place in other respects. We do not believe that such a combination is at all impracticable. There are enough individuals in whom its actual existence can be seen to refute entirely the idea that the two elements are incompatible. We are fully convinced that a school-boy may be a polished gentleman in his manners, and speak the English language with unexceptionable accuracy, without being either too old for his years or unpleasantly conscious of his intellectual attainments.

THE COMING ASTRONOMICAL SEASON.

It is customary for the providers of public amusements to issue early every Fall programmes of the entertainments which they propose to furnish during the coming Winter. Of late years science has been so popularized by the efforts of lecturers and magazine writers, that it has fairly been raised to the rank of a popular amusement. Especially is this true of astronomy. The study of that charming science, involving as it does the use of quiet piazzas and midnight balconies as observatories, where young men and young women can watch for stray comets and wait till eclipses come round, is full of fascination. It offers also a large variety of spectacles. There is the sun, which when caught in the act of eclipsing himself with the moon, or of undergoing rapid transit at the hands of Mercury or Venus, is said to be extremly satisfactory. There is the moon and the planets, which when viewed through a telescope are capable, if the testimony of scientific persons is worth anything, of softening the hardest and coldest Positivist to tears; and there are constellations, nebulæ, meteors, comets, and other incidental attractions, the variety, beauty, and profusion of which are quite beyond rivalry.

Astronomy being as popular an amusement as it deservedly is, we need not wonder that a well-known scientific person has just imitated the theatrical managers by publishing a programme of the various astronomical attractions to be offered during the coming season of twenty-five years. Formerly our only knowledge of what we were to expect in an astronomical way was furnished by the almanac, and the programme therein published never extended beyond the current year. Now, however, we are told precisely what arrangements the astronomers have made for the remainder of this century, and as the programme will neither be changed nor repeated, we can ascertain just what events it will be worth our while to witness.

It is a painful thing to be compelled to say that the astronomical programme is a disappointing one. There is, indeed, no lack of variety in it, but it is useless to conceal the fact that as a rule the attractions offered are inferior to many that we have enjoyed in past seasons. On the 23d of November next there is to be an occultation of *Spica Virginis*. This is a very respectable star, and its occultation may do very well as a *lever du rideau*, but certainly it is not calculated to create much enthusiasm. This occultation is to be immediately followed by three occultations of the popular Pleiades. No one wishes to detract in the least from the well-earned reputation of these praiseworthy stars; but really three occultations of the Pleiades following one occultation of *Spica Virginis* do not constitute an attractive programme. However, the occultations are not to be repeated, and will occupy but little time. A series of first-class astronomical events following immediately afterward would lead the public to forget any momentary irritation induced by an excess of occultations. Unfortunately, the programme will be searched in vain for any such series. A careful examination of it shows little that can conscientiously be ranked above a moderately well executed occultation.

There are to be no less than six total eclipses of the sun. Nothing is more attractive than a total solar eclipse; but will it be believed that hardly one of these six total eclipses is to be visible to any really appreciative audience? One is to take place in Persia and Egypt; another in New-Grenada; a third in Asia and Eastern Europe, and a fourth in Lapland. Of the remaining two, one is to be seen in Virginia and the other in Colorado. It is impossible for an American to view with any satisfaction this curious arrangement, by which the most uncivilized parts of the globe are to have nearly all the total solar eclipses. The eclipse in Virginia may turn out to be a very interesting affair, but the American public will notice that it is postponed until the year 1900.

There is no lack of total eclipses of the moon, showers of August and November meteors, and displays of third-rate comets. These, however, are events which have so often been witnessed that the public has lost nearly all interest in them. Of course, we cannot expect a constant succession of monster comets and total solar eclipses, and we must expect every astronomical programme to contain a fair share of lunar eclipses, meteoric showers, and other cheap and commonplace events. Still we should not think highly of a display of fire-works consisting almost exclusively of Roman candles and small-sized rockets; and the greater part of the astronomical programme of the next twenty-five years only too closely resembles such a cheap and unattractive pyrotechnic display. We forbear to comment on the fact that the three occultations of the Pleiades are positively the only attractions promised of the Centennial year. Still the Centennial is exclusively an American celebration, and we have no right to expect astronomy, which is cosmopolitan, to take an active share in it.

It is only in the interest of science that these criticisms upon the astronomical programme have been made. The scientific men are possibly not to be blamed. Indeed, there is reason to suppose that they have done their best in this matter. It is not their fault that the *pièce de résistance* of the programme—the transit of Venus in 1882—follows so closely after a recent event of the same kind as to lose the greater part of its interest. Still the fact remains that as a whole the programme is one which will greatly disappoint the public, and it is therefore a matter of serious regret that the mistake of publishing it should have been made.

"A GENTLEMANLY YOUNG MAN."

Readers of THE TIMES will remember that last July, a few days after the celebrated Danser robbery had been committed, an aged woman, Mrs. VAN SLYKE, was robbed while sitting alone in her house on the east side of this City. The doors and windows of the house were open, and the old lady was seated in a back room on the ground floor. A gentlemanly young man walked up an alley by the house, through a rear garden, and, entering by the back door, introduced himself as a sanitary inspector. Still preserving his gentlemanly manners, he examined the premises, and ingratiated himself into the old lady's good graces by complimenting the neatness of the place. After chatting lightly for a moment on indifferent topics, he suddenly threw off his disguise of gentlemanliness, sprang upon the poor woman, choked her by the neck until she was insensible, tore out the pocket of her dress, and fled with his booty, which was just fifty dollars.

On Tuesday last this gentlemanly young person was brought before a Magistrate whose name has peculiar terrors for evil-doers—Recorder HACKETT. The defendant answers to two names, KIRTLAND and CONWAY. His counsel produced a dozen witnesses to swear that KIRTLAND, alias CONWAY, was in their company at a picnic on the day of the robbery. Then the young man of gentlemanly demeanor took the stand on his own behalf, and swore, as WESTERVELT did the other day, that he was an innocent man, and that he was at the picnic on that particular day. Cross-examination brought out several damaging facts, one of which was that KIRTLAND had changed his name for private reasons not altogether unconnected with a sentence to the State Prison for manslaughter in 1873. Having got out of duress in 1875, he had been once more brought up, this time for an assault with intent to rob. While the gentlemanly young man was confined in the Tombs for this offense, he was seen by Mrs. VAN SLYKE, who fully identified him as the "sanitary inspector" of such winning manners and gentlemanly bearing, who choked and robbed her last July. The weight of criminating evidence broke down the prisoner's defense, and Recorder HACKETT sentenced the young gentleman to twenty years in the State Prison at hard labor. So, unless this gentlemanly young man has sufficient influence with Democratic politicians to procure an Executive pardon, he is likely to spend the better, and, let us hope, more profitable, part of his life-time at manual labor and in limbo.

We do not know that New-York has a monopoly of this variety of thief. It is certain that the number in this City is very large. People from the country, and not a few who live in the City, have a vague idea of low-browed, brutal fellows, clad in coarse garments and unkempt of hair and beard, when they read in the newspapers of the dreadful doings of burglars and robbers. Often the misguided stranger, timorous as to ruffians and brigands, puts his trust in the gentlemanly young man who knows all about New-York, and will see him safely to a hotel. The disguise is common enough, and it deceives a great many astute people. The thieves who got into the Danser house by a stratagem, and looted it from top to bottom, were all gentlemanly, pleasant-speaking men. It is quite likely that among their acquaintances these very fellows still pass for what they assumed to be when they told Mrs. DANSER that they "wanted to see about the gas." And the industrious young person who has just been sent to Sing Sing for twenty years was able to produce a dozen good fellows to swear that they saw him at a merry-making when he was actually engaged in garroting and robbing Mrs. VAN SLYKE. It is not at all unlikely that these perjured witnesses think it a very hard case that a gentlemanly young man like KIRTLAND, alias CONWAY, should be sent to prison for twenty years. Undoubtedly he thinks so himself; for didn't he swear that he was innocent of the crime? It is very clear, and it ought to be made more apparent to many people, that the dangerous classes are not altogether those who dress roughly and wear an ill look. Suspicious-looking persons are easily repulsed or avoided. But all who prey upon society do not go about in wolf-skins.

POLITICAL NOTES.

They talk in Fauquier County, Va., of sending Extra Billy Smith to the Legislature.

One of our exchanges bestows the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania upon "Cyrus G. Perkins."

The Sacramento *Union* believes that fully 20,000 voters staid away from the polls at the late election in California.

The Chicago *Times* prints telegrams from New-York, Maine, Ohio, and even the rural portions of Illinois, under the head "Politics in the Provinces."

Speaking of the nomination of Mr. Charles R. Skinner for the Assembly, the Watertown *Times* says that it has been many years since the Republicans of that district have had a candidate for the Assembly so worthy of their united support.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* is calling upon the Republican leaders in that State to realize that public opinion in the North and West has become fixed upon the fact that State governments which cannot exist save when surrounded by Federal bayonets are not worth preserving.

Senator Boutwell spoke in Cincinnati in favor of resumption on Wednesday night. He denied that the volume of the currency has been diminished since 1869, and contended that the revulsion of Sept. 18, 1873, and the disasters that followed it, were largely due to the inflation of the volume of paper money.

The Poughkeepsie *Telegraph*, a Democratic paper, condemns its party's nomination of John Hackett for Assembly in the Second District of Dutchess County. It says that the action of the convention does not meet the wishes of a large majority of the district, and that there is a wide-spread dissatisfaction with the action of the Ring.

The nomination of Hon. Thomas Coleman, of Troy, for the Senate is strongly indorsed by the Republican papers of that city. He has frequently occupied positions of public trust and honor, and the *Times* says that his name is the synonym of honesty, integrity, and reform, his judgment and intelligence are superior, and his character absolutely unimpeachable.

We learn from the Auburn *Advertiser* that a retired produce merchant and prominent friend of ex-Secretary McCulloch, from Indiana, who is visiting that city, brings the important information that the Indiana Republicans consider Senator Morton the coming man for the Presidency and ex-Speaker Blaine the coming man for the Vice Presidency, unless the convention shall take Senator Booth, of California. Well well!

The Staunton (Va.) *Valley Virginian* says it is not an independent paper, as the word is commonly understood, and explains: "We are 'independent' enough to express our convictions of right and duty as a journalist, and in doing so have given the Republican Party the preference over the Conservative, believing that the principles that underlie it are best calculated to promote the true interests of the people of the country. We are not, however, the supple-jack of any party or set of men."

In a letter to the Syracuse *Journal*, ex-Senator George N. Kennedy denounces each and every imputation upon the honor of his public life as false, and the utterer, whether direct or by implication, as a liar and a scoundrel. And he challenges anyone to name a time or place, or a circumstance connected with time or place, where he has done a public or an official act with unworthy motive, or for an unworthy purpose, with or without reward. The letter seems to have been called out by implications of bribery brought against him during the canvass for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in his district.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* tells a story related by a Democratic lawyer of that city of the days of the old "Albany Regency." The regency were in conference one day making up a State ticket to be nominated by the Democratic Convention that was soon to assemble. One after another of the candidates was selected and entered upon the "slate," but when one of the offices near the end of the ticket was reached, serious differences of opinion were found to exist. After considerable discussion without any approach to an agreement, one of the gentlement present adjourned the conference with the remark, "Well, let's leave that to the convention!"

Gen. William Preston, whom the Louisville *Courier-Journal* commends as expressing a large preponderance of public sentiment in Kentucky, has made a speech at an agricultural fair in Henry County, that State, in which he advocated a revenue tariff and non-interference at present with the currency. He contended that contraction will injure the manufacturing and commercial classes of the North, while not directly affecting Southern or Western staples, and he insisted that the resumption act ought to be repealed. On the other hand he said it was not perceptible how any increased emissions of paper money are to benefit any class, but least of all, the farming and planting interests. A printing press may create a promise to pay, but it cannot make money.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL NOTES.

"Giroflé-Girofla" will be represented at to-day's matinée at Wallack's.

"Madame L'Archiduc" is to be produced at the Lyceum this afternoon.

"Around the World" is to be twice given at the Academy of Music to-day.

"Saratoga" is to be the *après midi* play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day.

Mme. Titiens sailed from Queenstown for New-York, aboard the White Star steam-ship, yesterday.

There will be a matinée entertainment, with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, at the Grand Opera-house to-day.

"Colonel Sellers" attracts steadily at the Union Square Theatre. Mr. Raymond appears in the titular rôle twice to-day.

A new song by Arthur Sullivan has been rendered with great success at Gilmore's Garden by Mrs. Gulager, now the prima donna of that popular place of resort.

The Park Theatre has been reopened, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence appear there nightly, and on Saturday afternoons, until further notice, in "The Mighty Dollar."

The Theatre Comique, the Olympic, the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, Darling's Opera-house, and the Parisian Varieties may all be visited this afternoon as well as this evening.

The season at the Central Park Garden terminated on Thursday evening. In spite of the storm the place was filled in every part, the public being evidently determined that nothing should interfere with its intended demonstration of regard for Mr. Thomas, for whose benefit the performance was given. Among the prominent numbers of the programme was Haydn's delicious symphony in G and the Beethoven sonata known as "The appassionata," which latter composition Master Liebling interpreted with decided intelligence and unflagging precision and force.

Mlle. Teresa Carreño, or rather Mme. Carreño-Sauret, has of late forsaken the concert-room and devoted herself to instruction. Now that a good deal of mature mediocrity is continually brought before the public as offering, in its crudeness, a promise of excellence, the absence of so young and so gifted an artist as this lady is to be particularly regretted. Mlle. Carreño's influence, however, may be wider in her new field of labor than elsewhere, and if her pupils but follow in the steps of their teacher the future advantage to the music-loving community will outweigh its present loss.

HOME GOSSIP.

Lotta acts next week at the Boston Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Adams was this week at Pittsburg.

Mr. Barrett was still at the California Theatre.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was this week at Ford's, in Baltimore.

The Lingard troupe was, at last accounts, at Sacramento.

One of Mr. Daly's companies will act in Buffalo next week.

"The Two Orphans" was acted this week in Milwaukee in German.

"Running a Corner," a local extravaganza, has just been brought out at McVicker's, in Chicago.

Mr. Alfred Selwyn, a son of the late John Selwyn, and prompter last season at the Boston Globe, has been engaged as stage manager for McDowell's Theatrical Combination.

The New-Orleans *Republican* has the following: "The marriage of Violetta Colville appears to have been with the consent of her mother, although against the wishes and business interests of Mr. Samuel Colville, her stepfather. Mrs. Colville was formerly the wife of Yankee Adams, a celebrated preacher and comedian, and was herself a fine actress, known to the stage as Miss Mary Provost, making her first appearance as a star in this city in 1854. Violetta is the daughter of John P. and Mary Provost Adams, and stepdaughter of Samuel Colville, a gentleman who has spent a small fortune to fit his daughter for Italian opera, with the satisfaction of knowing that she will be able to sing nursery rhymes in the most accomplished manner."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A new impresario, Herr H. Hirsch, has been found to open the Opéra Comique Theatre in Vienna.

M. Faure has persuaded M. Halanzier, of the Paris Grand Opera, to at once put "Rigoletto" in rehearsal.

Herr Max Bruch's "Odysseus" will be executed during the forthcoming season of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society.

The Bouffes-Parisiens had reopened this week with the "Jolie Parfumeuse," in which Mme. Théo and M. Daubray made their reappearance.

The well-known French violoncellist, M. Alexandre Batta, the Piatti of the Paris *salon*, has been nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Theodore A. Sharp has written a new comedy-drama, entitled "Talbot's Trust," which will be produced at the Globe Theatre, in London.

Herr Rubinstein's opera, "The Maccabees," will be produced in Prague, where Signor Verdi's "Aïda" will be given, as also in Hamburg and Berlin.

At the three hundredth representation of the "Tour du Monde en quatre-vingt jours" at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, the sum of 5,336 francs was realized.

Miss Edith Wynne, the well-known singer, says the London *Echo*, is shortly to be married to Mr. Avict Agabeg, an American gentleman, who is about to practice at the English bar.

The artists engaged for the next season of the Madrid Opera-house are Mesdames Pozzoni, Fossa, and Cortés; Signori Tamberlik, Stagno, Anastasi, Boccolini, Roudil, David, Ordinas, and Fiorini.

Not a single competitor came forward this year at Berlin for the prize of 3,000 thalers, (about £440,) bequeathed by Meyerbeer for a composition; which sum is to cover the outlay for two years' traveling.

The Renaissance Theatre in Paris will, this Winter, give an operetta by Strauss, which was played last season at the Ander-Wein, under the title of "Cagliostro." It has been almost completely remodeled. The principal part is confided to Mme. Peschard.

Upward of seven thousand members are now enrolled in the General Association of German Musicians, who held their fourth session at Frankfort on the 17th to the 20th ult. Herr Herrmann Mendel is the editor of the organ of the society at Berlin, the *Deutsche Musikerzeitung*.

The singing of duets by the sisters Carlotta and Barbara Marchisio at concerts in Europe, some years since, will not have been forgotten. Their brother, Signor Antonio Marchisio, a pianist and composer of talent, is no more; he died at Turin lately, in his fifty-eighth year.

The incidents of the life of Sainte Geneviève form the book of an oratorio, written by the Abbé Freppel, in 1869, at the time he was Doyen of the Chapter of the church which bears the name of the Patronne de Paris. It is M. Gounod who has set the music of the sacred libretto.

Forty-five pounds is the modest sum fixed by Herr Wagner as the price of a stall for the first performance of the four-night opera, the "Nibelungen Ring," at Bayreuth, next August. Thirty pounds is the price of the full score of the opera. Seventy-five pounds, besides traveling and hotel expenses, for four nights of music!

The King of Bavaria having presented to the Oberammergau artists a colossal cross, they have revived the "Kreuzschule," ("School of the Cross,") which they had abandoned in 1825. It is a kind of history of the life of Christ in action, interspersed with music, and was brought out in the last century two years before each decennial "Passion spiel."

"La Guigne," of MM. Labiche, Leterrier, and Vanloo, has been produced successfully at the Paris Variétés. *Gédéon*, the hero, is a youth whom bad luck persecutes with apparent inveteracy. On his first arrival in Paris, he forces a quarrel upon a stranger, who proves to be the father of his intended. From this point he proceeds down a course of comic perplexities, which, however, end in a wedding. M. Coquelin *cadet* makes but little of a monotonous rôle. The success of the performance for M. Berthelier, who played a soldier *en retraite*.

The insufficiency and inadequacy of existing treaties to protect authors and composers, has for some time occupied the attention of a committee of the Society of Literary Men and Musicians, and the result of their deliberations is the formation of an international agency in Paris, at the head of which are MM. Peragallo and Roger, to protect French interests in the negotiations with foreign publishers and dramatic managers; a regular tariff will be fixed; and the "middle men," who have hitherto monopolized the agencies, will be dispensed with. As regards the lyric drama, the International Agency will leave to the music publishers to treat with the foreign Directors.

The directors of the opera-houses in Italy are making their arrangements for the forthcoming season. At the Scala, in Milan, the singers will be Mesdames Mariani and Mantella, Signori Bolis, Aldighieri, Sparapani, and Maini. A new opera, "Gioconda," by Signor Ponchielli, will be produced. In Florence the works to be given include Auber's "Il Figliuolo Prodigo" at the Pagliano; Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell" at the Principe Humberto; Rossini's "Cenerentola" at the Nazionale, besides Signor Petrella's "Precauzioni;" Herr Flotow's "Ombra" at the Logge. The only theatre not opened this month is the Pergola. An orchestral society has been started in Venice.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Sept. 3 says: "The oldest theatre in London will this day close its eventful history as a place of dramatic entertainment, unless some spirited speculator thinks it possible to revive its fallen fortunes. The building and unexpired lease will be sold by auction at the Mart, Tokenhouse yard, at 2 o'clock, and it will be observed that the auctioneer, Mr. Edward Hasleham, points out that the property is valuable for other than theatrical purposes. The brightest period in the annals of old Sadler's Wells Theatre, which has remained unchanged in its external appearance for more than a century, will be identified with the memorable eighteen years' Shakespearean management of Messrs. Phelps & Greenwood."

The note of preparation is sounding in Belgium. The company at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels will comprise Mesdames A. Bernard, Renaud, Hamackers, Derives, Reifie, Delanoue, and Ismaël; MM. Sylva, Warot, Bertin, Barbet, Guérin, Lestellier, Devoyod, Lapissida, Morlet, Echetto, Neven, Chapuis, and Mechelaere; the new Directors are MM. Calabresi and Stoumon; *chefs d'orchestre*, MM. Souweine and Joseph Dupont. At the National Opera-house in Antwerp a Flemish opera has been successfully produced, entitled "Liederik," the libretto by the Heeren Billier, and the music by Heer Martens. The singers were De Vrouwen Hasselmans and Gobbaerts, and the Heeren Blauwaert and Delpaire.

Apropos of the loss alleged to have been sustained by Mr. Toole in consequence of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the London *Figaro* says: So far as Mr. Toole is concerned, I have great pleasure in stating (on the authority of Mr. J. L. Toole himself) that the report is incorrect. But Mr. Toole was only saved by the skin of his teeth. He invested £6,000 in Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s paper, but chose to have it at sight, instead of at the usual sixty days. The money was payable at the Union Bank, of London, and Mr. Toole took the precaution to forward it by post for collection to his own bank (the London and County) by the first mail. He started from New-York a short time afterward, and in due time arrived at Queenstown. The steamer was, as usual, boarded by shore boats, and the first news that met the ears of the travelers was the information that Duncan, Sherman & Co. had smashed. The instant Mr. Toole landed he, of course, rushed to the telegraph office and wired the London and County Bank: "Have my bills been met?" The reply was that they had been cashed on the Monday, and on the Tuesday the news had arrived by cable that Duncan, Sherman & Co. had failed. Mr. Toole, in fact, had saved his £6,000 by a few hours only. "If," he says, "I had lost my money, I might have used bad language; but now I am 'so glaad.'"

SPANISH EXTORTION IN CUBA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A short time since there appeared in your paper a long list of taxes, perhaps in all twenty-one, that had to be paid by a resident of this island. Your correspondent was far from giving a complete list, having left out some of the most onerous. It is a by word; there is not a lawyer speaking the Spanish language that can tell you the laws you must not violate to keep from being fined by a Government official. The most onerous tax paid on this island is black-mail to officials that never enters the coffers of Government. It has always been known such a tax was levied, but not to the same extent as at present, nor near so boldly. An order is issued by the head of department to conscript a certain number and description of horses. Immediately the Capitan de Partido (military Captain of county) sallies out with six or eight rag-tag-and-bob-tail loafers of his village to collect horses. He overhauls every horse found on plantation or main road, whether adapted for war purposes or not, puts a rope around his neck, and starts off. The owner follows him up and says: "Caiptan, that is the only horse I have, and, as you will see, he is old and not capable of much labor. The Doctor lives two leagues from me, and the town is nearly the same, and what will I do if my family are suddenly ill?" "Give me two ounces and take your cripple." At the end of a week's work with this crowd of ruffians the Government will have received ten horses, and the Captain will have pocketed the price of 100. You must have a certificate before burying any one from your Doctor. You must notify the birth and death of any one of your household to the Cura, also christen them in the Catholic Church before they are six months old, and so *ad infinitum*; otherwise, you are black-mailed. I have been frequently asked by New-Yorkers, what are your Custom-house duties on goods shipped to the Island? I answer, twenty-five per cent. in gold war tax, so much a kilogramme in gold for each package, and then just as much abstracted from each box, bale, or barrel as the employes may see fit for their own use, averaging five to ten per cent. on the whole amount. Is there no law? Can't you seek redress in the courts? Oh! yes; that's just where they wish to drive you—Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. You can there spend all your days and all your money, and die a beggar. The officials during the time will retire one after another to Spain on your liberality, and, may I say, your folly. An American said to me last Winter, "I would seek redress through my Consul." Ah! my dear Sir, do you know your Consul has spent all of his best years in Mexico and this island, and has a Spanish woman for a wife? Had you another Charles J. Helm as Consul, who, when notified by Concha many years ago that he had given orders at Morro Castle to fire into the first United States vessel that attempted to enter this port, replied: "The Black Warrior, with United States mails, is now coming in, and I have sent orders to the Captain, if fired into, to return the fire until sunk." There was no firing.

This is reliable, and the principal reason, why the people are refusing to pay the ten and fifteen per cent. tax. J. B. H.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 10, 1875.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 17.—The Orange County election to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Convention caused by the death of Mr. Graham, resulted in the election of Mr. Patterson, Democrat, by some 600 majority, giving the Democrats a majority of two in the convention. That body is now fairly at work. An ordinance fixing the per diem of the members of the General Assembly passed its final reading, and one reducing the Supreme Court Judges from five to three passed its second reading to-day, fifteen Republicans voting for the latter.

THE BAY STATE CONTEST.

THE POLITICIANS MUCH AGITATED.

DR. LORING ALMOST SURE OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR—THE FRIENDS OF MR. RICE HARD AT WORK—POSSIBILITY OF A THIRD CANDIDATE—EFFORTS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875.

Massachusetts politicians have not been so shaken as at present since the great Butler fight of two or three years ago. The campaign among the people is so far very quiet, but the leaders, and would-be leaders, have been in a violent state of agitation for some weeks. The cause is the fact that Dr. Loring, who has been so long before the State as a possible candidate for Governor, is pretty sure of a majority of the delegates in the Worcester Republican Convention this time. Early in the canvass, though there were many candidates, it was the determination of the old party leaders, or those who had been accustomed to name the candidate for Governor, that ex-Congressman Rice should have the nomination this year. But so sure were they of their ability to name him that little systematic work was done until they woke up one morning and found that the friends of Dr. Loring were a majority of the Republican voters, in the rural districts at least, and that in some of the most important cities it was coming to be the talk that Loring was to be the Republican candidate. Then they held meetings, one of which was public and was so badly managed that the most prominent information obtained from it was that Loring was to be the candidate, and now they are pushing their canvass most vigorously. They have secured the most prominent party newspapers and are raking up, through them, the old record of Dr. Loring, and the charges and false reports current when he was first run for the State Senate, and then met satisfactorily so that the next year he was returned on an increased majority—and are sending messengers up and down the State to advance their cause.

THE OPPOSITION IN THE WAY OF RICE'S PROGRESS.

Meanwhile it has come to be believed, and the newspapers generally do not hesitate to express it, that Mr. Rice cannot be nominated. He is admitted to be eminently qualified for the position—a man of culture, experience, good address, and integrity. But, as I said in a previous letter, he is not sufficiently known throughout the State; and, worse than this, is regarded as of Boston, Bostonish, and a representative of the "kid glove" Republicans, antagonistic to the people, and unapproachable. That Mr. Rice is not unapproachable, that he is liberal, broad minded, and honestly interested in the cause of the people, is the real fact. But still his friends have begun too late to impress the people with this fact, and so his cause is an up-hill one to advocate. There is talk of his withdrawal, but this is hardly trustworthy. Possibly the report of such talk has been shrewdly put in circulation by some of the Rice managers for the purpose of making the Loring men over-confident, and causing them to relax their efforts. Very likely the friends of Mr. Rice will work up to the day of the convention, will rally their voters at the caucuses, and will send to Worcester delegates pledged in his favor, and will not surrender till the last moment.

THE TALK OF A NEW CANDIDATE.

Meanwhile there is a great deal of talk of a third candidate, and it is quite possible that some one will be brought forward upon whom all opposed to Loring may unite, and a desperate fight may be made to break his strength in that way. Among those mentioned we still hear the name of Charles Francis Adams, but it is generally conceded that that will not work the charm required. A feeble suggestion that Washburn may be put forward again—now Senator Washburn—has been made; but this, it is very apparent, will not work. Henry Wilson is talked of a little, but not at all seriously as yet; and so is Devens still. Within the last two or three days, since the report was published in the papers that Henry L. Pierce is on his way home from Europe, his name has been quite frequently mentioned, but as yet nothing toward bringing forward his name has been seriously done, and it is a question whether it would work well, for beyond Boston and its immediate neighborhood he is no better known than Rice, and he is obnoxious, though a broad and liberal-minded man, to the prohibitionists. So the fight, as it stands to-day, is between Loring and Rice.

THE OPPOSITION TO DR. LORING — THE DANGER AHEAD.

The opposition to Dr. Loring is made by several classes: Those who don't want their plans upset and had set their hearts on nominating Rice, and these are making the most noise; some of the more radical of the prohibitionists who will not be satisfied with a candidate who is not as radical as they are on the liquor question and cannot be depended on to "smash" the present license law, and some of those who are made rabid at the suggestion of Gen. Butler's name. The latter are making considerable hue and cry over the notion that Butler is behind Dr. Loring, but this is far from the fact. Some of Butler's most earnest workers are now working for Rice, and some are taking no hand whatever in the contest; and in this fight there is apparently nothing of Butler whatever. He can be counted out. The result of the fight as now carried on by some of the Rice organs will be the defeat of the Republican Party. If there is not a union at Worcester on a candidate, a determination to stand by the nominee of the convention whoever he may be, the party will be sure to be defeated in the coming election. Gaston has made few enemies during his administration, and has quite satisfied the Liberal element of the Republican Party; and there are many, no doubt, who voted for him last year, among the Republicans, who will vote for him this year if the convention breaks up into factions. The Rice organs, by the course they are at present pursuing, raking up false and malicious charges against Dr. Loring in the hope of defeating him in the convention, and threatening to bolt, as some of them are. are doing more than the Democratic press to advance the cause of Gaston.

A HOT "NIGHT BEFORE THE CONVENTION" ANTICIPATED.

It is said that at Worcester circulars will be put out among the delegates charging Dr. Loring with disloyalty in the early days of the war, and that also circulars will be out from the prohibitionists and temperance people setting out the course of Mr. Rice on the liquor question. These circulars against Dr. Loring will be met by other circulars showing clearly his course from the opening days of the war to the close, which it is claimed has been consistent and thoroughly loyal. If there is not a decided change the night before the convention at Worcester will be a hot one, and the fight for the nomination severe. Dr. Loring's friends are many and strong, and they are determined if it shall be shown that their delegates are a majority of the convention, that he shall get the nomination, and they mean to fight. At the same time they are anxious to have it believed that they are determined to stand by the result of that convention, whoever is nominated.

GASTON'S CHANCES.

The Democratic Convention is to be held next week. Mr. Gaston will be nominated without doubt. He will be set upon a platform which will be quite liberal. I understand that the financial plank will be for hard money and for an early resumption of specie payments. There is very little rag-money talk in Massachusetts on either side, and the Ohio Democratic platform, so far as financial theories go, has few sympathizers here. The Democrats will make a ticket out of their most liberal material, and may put in one of the most prominent positions somebody who has had the confidence of Republicans. They mean to carry the State this Fall, if possible, and no effort will be spared. They can be depended upon to bring out their full vote, and to do all that they possibly can to influence the independent voter.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—The East Hampton Republicans chose delegates to the Worcester Convention to-night. The declared preferences of the delegates are for the nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—The Republicans held caucuses to-night and elected Rice delegates in all the wards, 111 in all.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

REPORTED SHOOTING OF CARLIST PRISONERS BY ALFONSIST SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Sept. 18—5:30 A. M.—The Carlist committee of London publish a report from Hendaye that the Alfonsists under Tarda have shot ten Carlists in cold blood in the Aran Valley. The victims—two of whom were Frenchmen—were taken prisoners two days before their execution.

THE STORM ON THE GULF COAST.

THE INUNDATION AT GALVESTON—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, AND THE CITY STILL IN GREAT PERIL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Houston, Texas, relating to the storm on the Gulf coast, which says that Galveston is partially submerged, the water being several feet deep in the principal streets. The Ocean House, on the Gulf beach, is entirely surrounded by water, and the outhouses are gone. The City Hospital is filled with water. The citizens are terribly frightened, and pronounce the storm the heaviest since 1867. Thirty workmen on the breastworks in course of construction by the Government have been cut off by the flood, and are probably lost. The Santa Fé Railroad bridge across the bay has been swept away, and the Houston Railroad bridge is under water. One end of the bridge, for a distance of twenty feet, is gone. The water at Virginia Point is backed up for three miles over the main land, and is still rising. The gale is increasing and the barometer falling. The bay is so full of water that if the wind changes to the north the whole island must be inundated, and the destruction of life and property will be appalling. The shipping in the harbor was being very roughly used, but the dredging fleet was safe at last accounts.

THE GALE UNABATED—CONDITION OF GALVESTON.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17.—The equinoctial storm continues. Dispatches from the South-west Pass report it as blowing hard, with thick and cloudy weather. The ship Marcia Greenleaf, arrived from Reval, via Delaware Breakwater, reports encountering a terrific hurricane in latitude 25° 28', longitude 84° 40', commencing north-east and south-east. She lost fore and maintopsail and split foretopmast staysail and jib.

At last accounts from Galveston the gale still prevailed. The steamer George W. Clyde was at her wharf. Morgan's steamer Mary, the Harriet Lane, and several small vessels were anchored inside and two large English steamers outside.

CALL FOR BONDS.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864 CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following is the call for bonds just issued by Secretary Bristow:

Twenty-seventh Call—Redemption of Five-twenty Bonds of 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below stated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 17th day of December, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say, bonds of the act of June 30, 1864, as follows:

Coupon bonds.—Fifty dollars, No. 2,501 to No. 3,300, both inclusive; $100, No. 1,001 to No. 10,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 101,01 to No. 15,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 39,801 to No. 59,700, both inclusive. Total—$5,000,000.

The amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above is $5,000,000.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division in the Secretary's Office."

(Signed,) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

CHARLEY ROSS' ABDUCTION.

WESTERVELT'S COMPLICITY—DISTRICT ATTORNEY SHEPPARD'S SUMMING UP.

From Our Own Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 17, 1875.

The Court of Quarter Sessions had a short sitting to-day on account of the death of the mother of one of the jurors, Mr. Shelmerdine, and Judge Elcrch adjourned it after Mr. Sheppard, the District Attorney, had completed his speech. Taking up the thread of his argument where he had left off yesterday, he said that there were two points he wished to impress on the minds of the jurymen. One of these was the testimony of Henry Hartmann, the ex-Policeman and saloon-keeper of New-York City. Great stress was laid upon Westervelt's telling Hartman to inform him when he saw a chalk-mark on the cellar-door of the Mott street beer saloon. What could be more direct than that these men, by that mode, could convey information to Westervelt that they were in the City, and he knew where to find them? The defendant tells Hartmann that if these men (Mosher and Douglass) had been arrested, the child would not have lived three days. Let us dwell on this. If the innocent man was arrested the child would live. The natural view would be, if the abductors were caught the child would be restored. That idea is precisely negatived in what Westervelt told Hartmann. There is another singular circumstance connected with this transaction. If Mrs. Westerfelt has told the truth, she has been deceived by her husband. It is a remarkable and significant feature of this case. She does not know that the name of her husband has been mentioned in connection with the abduction until she is informed by Superintendent Walling, on April 18, 1875. Months and months he has kept his wife ignorant of his movements while he does nothing else than work in the case. It is a remarkable feature of domestic life and marital relations that this man should have thus deceived his wife and others. Westervelt admits that he prepared a fraudulent letter at Mosher's dictation. He does his brother-in-law's writing at a time when the officers are scouring the country for a specimen of the kidnapper's chirography. Mr. Walling had asked Westervelt to procure a letter of Mosher's, yet the defendant, while under promise to assist the Police Superintendent, deliberately throws a most formidable obstacle in his way by assuming to become a clerk for this vile man. He says William Mosher was nervous and could not write. Think of it! That desperado being nervous! This man had full knowledge that Mosher and Douglass resided in Philadelphia, yet he does not communicate that fact to Mr. Walling until the men have moved away from here. He allowed Walling to run out any chance trail he may have picked up, but always saw that his fellow-conspirators were off and safe before the Police visited their supposed whereabouts. Mosher showed the horse and wagon to Westervelt a few days before the abduction. Do you suppose that Mosher was asinine enough to show this to a stranger, who could identify them, and tell who stole the child? No, indeed; these men were joined together in a close bond, and would not reveal.

Mr. Sheppard then concluded his argument, having spoken for five hours and a half. During the delivery of a portion of it the prisoner became very nervous and wept bitterly. This was seized upon by the spectators as an acknowledgment of guilt, and by others that he keenly felt his disgrace.

The court will meet to-morrow morning, when Mr. Ford will argue for the defense.

GEN. SPINNER'S ACCEPTANCE.

HIS LETTER TO MR. CURTIS—HIS APPROVAL OF THE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS.

Following is Gen. F. E. Spinner's letter to George William Curtis accepting the Republican nomination for State Controller:

MOHAWK, Sept. 9, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: Submitting to the force of circumstances, deferring to the advice of friends whose opinions are held in high regard, and acting on the conviction that no man, especially one who has been so many years so kindly and generously treated as I have been, has the right to refuse to serve the public in any capacity when called upon to do so, I have reluctantly, but with a full appreciation of the high honor conferred, concluded to accept the nomination tendered for the Controllership of the State of New-York.

I resigned the Treasurership of the United States after a service of over fourteen years, with the determination never again to accept any official station. I had arranged plans for that coveted peace and quiet rest that I had believed I was entitled to enjoy. But it has been ordered otherwise. Man proposes but God disposes. The resolutions of your convention challenge my entire approval. In this connection I desire to say, that if the good people of our noble but badly-abused State shall see fit to confirm the choice of your convention in that regard, my best endeavors shall be done to administer the office honestly and faithfully for the best interest of the whole people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) F. E. SPINNER.

Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, New-York, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—1 A. M.—Brisk and high winds and stormy weather have prevailed on the middle Atlantic coast, and an area of unusually low barometer is central near Eastport. Heavy rains have prevailed in the Gulf States, and heavy gales have prevailed in the Gulf, a second area of depression being central near New-Orleans. The barometer has risen, with cooler, partly cloudy weather in the lake region, the Middle States, and the Ohio Valley. It has fallen slightly in the North-west, with continuous cool and generally clear weather. The Mississippi River has risen eight inches at Memphis and seven inches at Vicksburg, and fallen six inches at St. Louis and seven inches at New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, decidedly cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, probably followed by threatening weather and rain in the southern portion of the Middle States during the night.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, low but slowly rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer, with frost in Michigan and Wisconsin, and the northern portions of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa.

Cautionary signals continue at Portland and Eastport, New-Orleans and Mobile, and are ordered for St. Mark's, Jacksonville, Savannah, and Charleston.

A RECONSTRUCTED REBEL.

SPEECH OF JUDGE SETTLE, OF NORTH CAROLINA, BEFORE THE DISABLED UNION SOLDIERS AT THE DAYTON HOME.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, in Dayton, Ohio, was held at the Home on Wednesday last. Among those present were Gen. B. F. Butler, President of the board, Chief Justice Waite, Gen. J. H. Martindale, Judge Bond, of Baltimore, and Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, and all of these gentlemen made addresses to the veterans. The remarks of Judge Settle were so notable that we quote them entire, as reported by the Dayton *Journal*. He said:

"It would be criminal in me to attempt to pass under false colors before you to-day. I must, therefore, be candid. You see me before you a thoroughly-whipped and reconstructed rebel, that has come to Dayton to take off his hat to the brave defenders of the Union, and to rejoice with you that she lives and has emerged from her troubles more glorious than ever. Now, I never placed my foot on the soil of Ohio until yesterday, and in coming here I saw more rich land than I ever saw in my life before. I come here and see the Soldiers' Home in one of the most beautiful spots on earth; and when I came here and saw you surrounded as you are, and saw the care that the Government is taking of her defenders who took care of her in the hour of her peril, it makes me proud that I am again a citizen of that Union. While you have much pride, I have much more. She is but repaying the debt she owes you. While she takes care of you she could have hung me, but she didn't, she pardoned me. I am not, however, complaining because she didn't hang me. While I believe there is an obligation resting upon us all to defend this Union, I do feel from my heart that there are heavier obligations to protect her in future resting upon us, who, following after vain gods, attempted her destruction, than there is on you who never left her. I rejoice to be with you to-day. It is nothing of novelty to these gentlemen who have addressed you, but to me it is a touching theme to see the fostering arm of the Government extended to you, to hear, as I have, that this Government takes better care and protection of her disabled soldiers than any Government on earth. It should make us all feel proud that we are citizens of this Union. I would to God that next year would see every man in the South go to the Centennial at Philadelphia and renew his covenant with the Union."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The Democrats opened the State campaign to-night with a mass-meeting in Monument square. Not less than 20,000 persons were in the square and in the adjacent streets during the progress of the meeting, which at this hour (10:30 P. M.) is unabated. Hon. Reverdy Johnson presided, making brief remarks before taking the chair. His address was read by James A. L. McClure. Addresses were also delivered by Hon. John Lee Carroll, the nominee for Governor; Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, and others.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—N. B. Judd, Collector of Customs at Chicago, forwarded his resignation to Washington to day, to take effect on the 1st of October. His successor will probably be Jacob Rehm, the present Superintendent of Police in this city.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Robeson, Gen. Babcock, and ex-Attorney General Williams, was present at the performance of the play of "Around the World in Eighty Days," at the Academy of Music last night, and seemed to be much pleased with the brilliant spectacle.

Give attention at once to anything symptomatic of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, or any Bowel Complaint, by using promptly DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and you will avoid much suffering and no little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognized as a standard curative.—*Advertisement.*

AMONG THE USELESS relics of a past age, metal, finger-pad, and all iron-hoop trusses are entirely superseded by the comfortable ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, which, sold cheap, soon permanently cures rupture.—*Advertisement.*

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THE BEST and cheapest protection against burglary only 25c. For sale by E. RIDLEY & SON, Grand st.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

BELKNAP—DEYO.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Sept. 15, by Rev. W. K. Hall, M. C. BELKNAP to EVELINA, eldest daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Deyo.

BURDETTE—CHRISTIE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Nyack, on the Hudson, Wednesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. H. V. Voorhis, GEORGE W. BURDETTE, of New-York, to JENNIE M., daughter of Aaron L. Christie.

ELY—GRISWOLD.—On Thursday, 16th September, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., of Princeton, assisted by Rev. A. H. Carrier, of Erie, Penn., HORACE S. ELY, of New-York City, to FANNY R., daughter of Matthew Griswold, Esq., of Black Hall, Old Lyme, Conn.

MINGINS—WILLIAMSON.—At Oak Hill, West Haven, Conn., by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS to Mrs. HARRIET P. WILLIAMSON, both of New-York City.

WHITE—WATKINS.—Sept. 6, at Harlem, by Rev. J. A. Seitz, EUGENE WHITE to JULIA F., daughter of J. Y. Watkins, Jr.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Saratoga, Wednesday, Sept. 15, after a severe illness, JENNIE L., daughter of Charles P. and Mary A. Baldwin.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs,) corner Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CROWELL.—At Rahway, N. J., Sept. 17, JOSEPH H. CROWELL.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, on Monday, 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

LEVERICH.—On Friday, Sept. 17, LIZZIE MAY, infant daughter of James Hervey and the late Lizzie M. Leverich.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. S. A. Leverich, Clairmont Terrace, Newtown, Long Island, on Saturday, Sept. 18, at 4 P. M.

LINK.—On Friday, Sept. 17, of pneumonia, GOTTLIEB LINK, native of Würtenberg, Germania, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, George Henken, Jr., No. 223 East 13th st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

MAPES.—At West Farms, Thursday morning 16th inst., FRANCIS T., son of Henry C., and Susie T. Mapes, aged 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents at West Farms.

MORRIS.—At Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 17, CORNELIA DE WITT, wife of Edward L. Morris.

Funeral from her late residence, in Plainfield, Monday, 20th inst., at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves New-York at 12:45 P. M. from foot of Liberty st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Carriages in waiting upon arrival of above train.

SCANNELL.—At the residence of her son Michael, near Penny Bridge, Calvary Cemetery, on Sept. 17, Mrs. MARY SCANNELL.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, Sept. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Requiescat in pace.

TAILLANT.—On Wednesday, 15th inst., GEORGE H. TAILLANT, son of Cyprian L. Taillant, aged 36 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 18th inst., at the Episcopal church, corner 7th av. and 39th st., at 10:30 o'clock.

WILLETT.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, at New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, ELBERT M., elder son of Edward M. Willett, of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst., at Zion Church, Wappingers Falls, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 7 A. M.

WHITE.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, F. C. Bennett, MARY J., wife of Henry White.

Funeral will take place this day (Saturday) at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, 66th st. and Lexington av. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who for upward of thirty years has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.* Sold by all druggists.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 18, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

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At Cornwall, on the Hudson River, on Thursday, Jere. Johnson, Jr., reports having sold at public auction forty-two lots for $4,182 in the aggregate, an average of about $100 per lot. The sale was regarded as quite a success.

For to-day only one sale is noticed, namely: By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 25 by 80, on Cortlandt avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Findlay street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, a pleasant house, between Portchester and Stamford, but the latter place or vicinity preferred; must be near the depot; shade trees, carriage-house, and one or two acres of land desired; will pay $3,000 to $4,000 if suited, or hire a pleasant place. Address R. S. W, Room No. 4, No. 182 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND ON
WESTERVELT PLACE and RIVER ST.,
PASSAIC, N. J.,
Will be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 BROADWAY.
By order of the heirs of Peter D. Froeligh, deceased. The plot contains 5 86-100 acres of land, has a frontage on the Passaic River, and is near the railroad depot.
Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING—
NO. 136 EAST 60TH ST.,
South side, between Lexington and 4th avs.,
Will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 BROADWAY.
The house is about 50 feet deep, contains modern improvements; is handsomely frescoed, and is in first-rate order. Lot, 20.6 by 100 feet.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—ELEGANT AND CONveniently-arranged private residences, location unsurpassed, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, to lease for a term of years. Apply at the office of the company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the new block, 60th st., near Madison av., to KINGMON F. PAGE.

TO LET, ON REASONABLE TERMS—A first-class house, suitable for boarding-house; wine and lunch room; convenient to one of our principal ferries, and on one of the leading thoroughfares; lease to suit; no agents. Apply to gentleman Cashier Smith & McNeil's Hotel, No. 199 Washington st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—IN WEST 45TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—An elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, and an elegant extended dining-room, 25x40; fully and handsomely furnished with expensive furniture. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AND FOUR acres ornamental grounds, on Central av., near 165th st.; healthy location; fine views; convenient to railroad and steam-boats at High Bridge, to Harlem River, and to Eighth Avenue Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house in 39th st., near 5th av.; full width, with two-story extension; has all the modern improvements, including gas-fixtures and mirrors; rent, $4,000 to a private family. Principals only need apply to H. S., Box No. 3,937 New-York Post Office.

COMMAND ME TO PROCURE GOOD, trusty tenants for your stores, houses, flats, or apartments; usual commissions charged; everything done "decently and in order:" seekers of such may call. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank building, 25th st. and 3d av.

A—UP-TOWN FLATS TO LET, IN SUITES of eight, nine, and ten rooms; newly frescoed and in pleasantest situation; also, a pretty house in Brooklyn. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

FINEST FRENCH FLATS IN NEW-YORK.—Grand Circle Hotel, 59th st. and Broadway, overlooking Central Park; elevators, and all modern improvements; store only $30 per month.

TO LET.—NO. 139 WEST 53D ST.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 18.9 by 55, newly painted and thoroughly repaired. For particulars apply to
S. B. BROWNELL, No. 38 Wall st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in East 38th st., near Park av., neatly furnished.
HINE & GRAY, No. 557 6th av.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT DWELLING, No. 26 East 47th st., near 5th av.; all improvements and conveniences; in good order.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50, on Murray Hill. Apply on premises, No. 142 East 37th st.

APARTMENT HOUSE.—5TH AV., CORNER OF 15th st., one bachelor suite, parlor and two bedrooms, and one family suite for housekeeping.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD LOCATION in the City, a modern three-story high-stoop or basement house; must be in good order, and at a rental not to exceed $1,200 per year. Address G., Box No. 4,381 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS received THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and a DIPLOMA OF HONOR at the GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS in PARIS and VIENNA; *have always received highest awards in America*, and are acknowledged to be the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the CLASS in the WORLD. The largest assortment of ORGANS in the country, including all novelties, may now be found at the WARE-ROOMS of the company, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, New-York. ORGANS sold for cash or easy payments, or rented until rent pays for them.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square,
Reopens 14th inst. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—PASS-BOOK, NO. 7,110, ISSUED BY THE North River Savings Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av. The finder will please leave at Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT INVENTION.—HEARING RESTORED with "Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums," a great success. For circulars apply to AMOS M. CLARK,
Box No. 54, Bedford, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.
MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
my8-law6m8* RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway,
jy3-law6m8* New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.
jy10-law6m8* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-law6m8s

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
DOLLY H. SMITH, JOSEPH M. WARD, J. E. SIMMONS, } Executrix and Executors of James Smith, deceased.
my22-law6m8s*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
HARLAN PAGE LLOYD, Esq., of Cincinnati, will speak to young men at the SERVICE OF SONG SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.
BIBLE CLASS for young men only SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock.
Young men's meetings in the Lecture-room THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock and SATURDAY EVENING at 9 o'clock. Daily meeting for prayer at 4 o'clock in the Lecture-room.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION WILL hold a meeting of special interest and importance at Robinson Hall, 16th st., near Broadway, Sunday, Sept. 19, at 3 P. M. The Excise law, Sunday liquor traffic, and subjects connected therewith will be discussed by able speakers. A free meeting.
L. C. COLE, Secretary. J. B. GIBBS, President.

AT THE HALL OF SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway.—Mrs. F. O. Hyser, inspirational speaker, lectures 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M. Col. O. S. Olcott lectures next Sunday evening, on "Spirit Materialization."

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free; all welcome.

ALFRED M. LOUTREL, PLIMPTON HALL, 9th st. and 3d av.—Subject—"Life After Death." "If a man die, shall he live again?" Sunday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M. Fifth Universalist Society. Seats free. All cordially invited. Sunday-school, 9:30.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, William Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach in the morning, at 10:30, subject, "Time is Short:" in the evening at 7:30, subject, "What Constitutes Unbelief." Seats free. All are invited.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., between Grand and Broome.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. Estes, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, FURnished, a beautiful hall, No. 1,266 Broadway and 6th av. Also, Lyric Hall, 723 6th av. Apply as above

BISHOP BECKWITH, OF GEORGIA, WILL preach in Grace Church, corner of 10th st. and Broadway, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
James M. Pullman, Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning at 11;
evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner of Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—The repairs to this church not being completed, service will be held in the chapel (entrance on 35th st.) on Sunday morning, 19th inst. Preaching by the Pastor at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school reassembles at 9 A. M., Sunday, the 19th inst. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74TH ST., EAST OF 4TH AV.—Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th av., above 45th st.,) Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. George L. Hunt will preach morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers respectfully invited.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene st., near Canal.—Rev. Mr. McGiffert will preach Sunday, at 10:30 and 3:30. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. All welcome.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach morning and evening services.

FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.—The eighteenth anniversary of this meeting will take place on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Middle Dutch Church, corner of Fourth st. and Lafayette place, midway between Broadway and Bowery. A Praise Meeting will be held in this Church in the evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector; Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.; Divine Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Bishop Cummins will preach in the morning, the Rector will preach in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 19th inst., Holy Communion 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 5 o'clock. Vesper service and sermon in the German language, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and Bible reading at 3:30 P. M. by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Prayer-meeting at 7:45 evening. Cordial invitation to all the services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—This Church will be open for Divine worship to-morrow. Services begin in the morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., will preach.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Hours of service: morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited to attend.

FIRST MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. H. W. Knapp, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Baptism after the evening services.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—William F. Barnard, Superintendent. Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3 P. M. Public invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 11th st., will be open for Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Rev. N. Bjerring will preach in the English language. Strangers cordially invited.

HARLAN PAGE LLOYD, ESQ., OF CINcinnati, will speak to young men Sunday evening, 16th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. ASSOCIATION HALL.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th av.—Rev. Robert Scott, Pastor, will preach on Sabbath morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Light of God, the Only True Light." All are cordially invited.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st., New-York.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Selleck, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Cordial welcome to all.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock; in the evening at 7:30 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.; Mission-school at 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 24th st.—Divine service to-morrow, 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Walker, late of New-Haven, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject—"Christ's Friends"—John xv. 15.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor.—Morning service 10:30; subject—"The Sympathy of God." Evening service, 7:30; subject—"Obligation to Christ." Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. N. G. Cheney, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. At the evening service the Pastor, having been an eye-witness of the recent fireman's disaster, will make it the subject of his discourse. All are invited.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PREACHER TO the Independent Liberal Church, will resume services in Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Purpose of Our Reassembling."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture room at close of evening service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 29th st.—The Pastor, Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Subjects—Morning, "Pure Religion;" 7:30 P. M., "The Return of Christ to the Earth." Seats free.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR of Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free.

REV. JAMES M. KING.
ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
53d st., near 8th av.,
At 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All welcome.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach, morning and evening, in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. P. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 21st st.—Services will be resumed in this church to-morrow, (Sunday,) 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Rogers.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d av.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. We cordially invite the public. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, officiating.—Services 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning,
"SPEAKING AFTER DEATH."
Evening,
"FAITH'S REWARD."
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George H. Corey.

UNION SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF the Morning Star, 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George Howell in the morning at 10:30, and Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the evening at 7:45. You are welcome.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching to-morrow, (Communion Sabbath,) by the Pastor, Rev. G. Campbell, M. D., at 10:30 A. M., and by Rev. James Price, of Hoboken, at 7:45 P. M. All are cordially invited.

WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. Wm. Lloyd, will preach. Morning subject, "God; the Strength and Portion of the Believer." Evening subject, "A Vision of Slain Souls." Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

WOE TO THE WORLD.—THE MESSENGER OF God will preach the word of prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Events Resulting From the Opening of the Sealed Book"—Rev., chap. 6.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
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NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.
ART GALLERY,
No. 53 Liberty st., corner Nassau st.
By order of G. GIOVANNONI, of Florence, Italy, I will sell to the highest bidder, a large and valuable collection of CARARA and FLORENTINE MARBLE VASES, STATUARY, FIGURES; large, red antique REVOLVING COLUMNS, &c., On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Sept. 16, 17, and 18,
AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The academic year 1875-'6 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 30; an examination for admission to advanced standing, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1, beginning at 9 A. M., on Thursday; no applicant will be examined at any other time; at the beginning of the academic year 1877-'8, and afterward, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a preliminary examination. For further information and for circular giving full particulars address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A LADY CAPABLE OF INSTRUCTING children, (under twelve preferred,) in English, French, drawing, and painting, daily, or would take the entire responsibility of the children at their home; references. Address BRITAIN, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TEACH ENGLISH or mathematics in exchange for home and instruction in music, art, or the languages; also a resident French teacher. Apply at the Educational Bureau, No. 27 Union square.

PROF. TH. DE L'OUEST WILL REOPEN his French classes at No. 1,147 Broadway—in the day for ladies, in the evening for gentlemen—the same as he did at Mercantile Library; also private lessons.

SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES DESIRING TO procure superior teachers are invited to call at the Educational Bureau, No. 27 Union square.
ANNA RANDALL DEIHL, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND
COLLEGE DIRECTORY.
A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.
Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)
T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.
Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL & MAURY'S
SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON AV.
Term begins Sept. 21. Principals may be seen after Sept. 12, at the school, from 10 to 2.
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
MYTTON MAURY.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

THE DAVIS INSTITUTE
Is now in session at No. 60 East 79th st., with increased accommodations; pupils will be received at any time during the year. Early attendance is requested.

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUCTION ON THE piano by a lady who has lately arrived from Europe; terms moderate; speaks German and French, and a little English. Apply to W. KLAUSER, No. 466 6th av.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.; HOME comforts; healthy location; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
GRAMMAR
112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)
After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.
Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.
The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.
The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.
Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.
The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.
Single rooms for those who apply in time.
The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MISS SPRING'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $360. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of L. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

HOME SCHOOL AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own. Every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development. Pupils can remain the entire year.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

AN EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTOR, GRADUate of Dartmouth College, will prepare a few young men for college or give instruction in special branches; the highest references given. Address DARTMOUTH, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MRS. RIGBYE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Application for circulars, &c., may be made to Mrs. RIGBYE, York av., or at the Post Office, New-Brighton.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

MR. CORNWALL'S
English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address
REV. P. D. OAKY.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING Water Colors; and Oil Painting. 67 University place (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st.
Year begins Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 127 EAST 24th st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th Avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.
Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.
New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.
Prospectus sent on application.
PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.
Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.
Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

Mr. Hammond's School,
OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,
Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES,
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE,
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13: primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIBNOT, A. M., Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY,
OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.
Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:
19—John Auchincloss. 9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander. 8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day. 8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd. 8—Calvin E. Knox.
Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.
Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.
His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.
These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.
A SPECIAL department for young boys.
The Fall Term opens on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.
For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business; re-opens Sept. 20; until then, the Principal or one of his assistants may be seen at the school from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY school for boys now open at Brier Cliff, Sing Sing, N. Y. Small, select, thorough, and cheap are qualities which distinguish this school. Vacancies for six boarders. Age of admission 8 to 14 years. Terms, $300 to $375 per annum, including all extras. French and German spoken by present pupils. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4.
For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER,
49th st., corner 4th av.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
No. 52 West 47th st., New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GREENWICH INSTITUTE will reopen Sept. 14; a thorough English and classical school for boys in a beautiful location; high central, and very healthful; twenty-five boarders; no day scholars. Address HARRY PECK, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,
reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

MISS WARREN
Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,901, New-York.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED.. Sept. 22 | SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6
ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29 | *RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 13

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

OR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.......SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..........Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.......Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.........Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO...........Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.........Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sept. 18, 7 A. M. | Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.
Spain, Sept. 25, 2 P. M. | England, Oct. 9, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, Sept. 18
PEREIRE, Danre.............Saturday, Oct. 2
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..Saturday, Oct. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER AMERIQUE, FOR HAVRE, WILL leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA...........Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........Sept. 8.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:
ATLAS..........Sept. 25.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.
ETHIOPIA........Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN..Wed., Sept. 15 | ODER.......Sat., Sept. 25
RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 18 | SALIER.....Wed., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..............30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 25 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO..........Oct. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1875, for above-named destination. Cabin fare, $300 currency.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail for above-named ports SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION..........Saturday, Sept. 18
GULF STREAM.......Wednesday, Sept. 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA..Sept. 16 | OHIO..........Oct. 7
INDIANA.......Sept. 23 | ILLINOIS......Oct. 14
*CITY of BRISTOL.Sept. 30 | *KENILWORTH...Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY: Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND......Sept. 18 | STATE OF NEVADA.Sept. 30
VADERLAND.......Oct. 12 | SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 23

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND......Sept. 18 | SWITZERLAND.....Sept. 30
NEDERLAND.......Oct. 12 | STATE OF NEVADA.Oct. 24

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............20 00
First-class to Albany.......................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Sept. 23
CITY OF MERIDA............Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.........Thursday, Oct. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA............Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Oct. 2 | COLOMBO..........Oct. 30
HINDOO...........Oct. 16 | NAVARINO.........Nov. 13

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Sept. 21
CRESCENT CITY.....TUESDAY, Sept. 30

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.

Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:15 A. M., 2:55 P. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av. R. SCHERMERHORN, Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 15, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY, Sept. 19, LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamer AMERICUS will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sunday included,) leaving as follows:

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Seawanhaka Sunday Excursion

TO SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND ROSLYN.

The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M., for the above places, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Good boat and not crowded.

Dinner and refreshments on board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bed-room, with board, in a strictly private family, above 34th st. Address, stating terms and location, L., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. References required and given. Boarding-house keepers need not answer this advertisement.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ROOMS on second floor of first-class house, with board; must be between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 45th sts. Address, stating price, WILLIAMS, Post Office Box No. 2,561, New-York.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would teach English, French, and fancy work in exchange for board. Address Z. O. G., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 34.

The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, from the net earnings of the three months ending Sept. 30, inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of September.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of October. R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1875.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th day of October next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.

To holders of bonds of the City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871. From and after date, all coupons of Racine City Bonds will be paid when due on presentation to George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau st., New-York. M. W. CARY, City Treasurer. RACINE, Aug. 10, 1875.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 9 NASSAU AND 11 PINE STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR DOLLARS ($4) PER SHARE IN GOLD, payable Oct. 1, next. Dividend warrants No. 4 will be cashed at the Treasurer's office, corner 4th and Townsend sts., San Francisco, or at this office on and after that date. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1875.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., on demand, at their office No. 111 Broadway. WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE CREAM.

To RETAILERS and CHURCH FAIRS, 25 cents per quart; To FAMILIES and BOARDING-HOUSES taking four quarts or more, 30 cents per quart; all under four quarts, 35 cents per quart. Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steamboats. J. FUSSELL & SONS, No. 12 Bible House, New-York.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT, corner Broadway and 13th st. Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M. Including wine, $1. Everything of the best.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS,

Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.

W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN OLD ESTABlished livery stable doing a good business; will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for a small farm near New-York City. Inquire at the stable, No. 539 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 26 EAST 13TH ST.; FIVE stalls on ground floor, with good carriage room and a large loft over stable. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison avenue; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with back parlor on first floor; private table if desired; for family of adults; no other boarders; location near Windsor; references exchanged. Address Owner, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WEST 45TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying their own house, will let two or three furnished front rooms, one a large double room, to gentlemen, without board; references required. Address J. E. H., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOM—TO LET WITHOUT BOARD, a large handsome room; second floor, front, in private brown-stone house No. 321 East 17th st., opposite Stuyvesant Park, to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; no other boarders; references required.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting Broadway; third story fronting 5th av.; with or without private table; references exchanged.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN HOME FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, No. 1,481 Broadway, south-west corner 45th st.—Pleasant rooms, first-class table, and free tuition in the French language. Send for circular.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let on second floor, without board, to gentlemen; will be let together or separate; convenient to 8th av., Bleecker st., and Elevated Railroads. Apply at No. 61 Jane st.

NO. 330 WEST 33D ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM Elevated Railroad station; a private family offer choice of handsomely and newly furnished rooms, with breakfast, if desired; house has all modern improvements; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments at No. 222 5th av., opposite Hotel Brunswick and overlooking Madison Park. Rent low to desirable party.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. and the Windsor.—Pleasant rooms, with board, with appointments of private family; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON AV., FURnished rooms, without board; house newly painted and repaired; furniture all new; everything very desireable; references exchanged.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms, second floor; also single room, to rent, with board, for adults desiring a refined home.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE—Two elegant suites of rooms, with private table, bath-room, large closets; also other rooms; table and house strictly first-class.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 158 EAST.—Entire second floor, handsomely furnished; also, large and hall room on third floor, with unexceptionable board; family private.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH SMALL FAMily, to a gentleman and wife, or gentleman, with board; references required. Inquire of Mr. HENRY, No. 171 10th st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD; A VERY desirable second floor, with private table, together or separate; also suite of rooms on third floor; also hall room.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, four rooms and bath, to let, with private table; no other boarders taken; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET LARGE and small sunny front rooms; also back room, separately or together; table first-class; references exchanged. Apply at No. 280 4th av.

GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, with private bath and private table, if desired. Apply and refer to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two floors, of six rooms each, together or separately; private table if desired; also handsome single rooms; house newly and elegantly fitted up.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON Park, second floor, handsomely furnished, together or separately, without board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; private family.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.

Handsome rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

FAMILIES OR GENTLEMEN DESIRING large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms, with liberal board, in a small family, may apply at 39 West 16th st.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL HAS two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH ST.—TO RENT, A VERY pleasant room on third floor; house has been occupied by the same parties nine years.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and wives and to single gentlemen, at No. 106 Madison av.; references given and required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suites or separate; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Desirable rooms on second and fourth floors, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, also single rooms, suitable for families or gentlemen, with board.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; superior table, at Mrs. N. DAVIS', No. 211 West 44th st.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—SUPERIOR accommodations, with or without private table; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering handsome and desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, third floor; room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, for families or gentlemen. Private table, if desired; at No. 1 East 17th st.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; also room for single gentleman.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 272 HENRY ST., BEtween State and Joralemon sts.; pleasant rooms, large and small; references exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 10th ST.—FURNISHED—SECOND floor, wholly or partly, to let, to gentlemen, with all conveniences.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT FIRST and second story rooms, with board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first class.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

23d st. and 4th av.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER.

READING-ROOM supplied with 350 papers and magazines—American, English, French, German, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish.

LIBRARY, containing over ten thousand volumes, open day and evening.

CLASSES in French and German three evenings each week, alternately. WRITING three evenings each week, alternating with book-keeping. SPANISH two evenings each week. VOCAL MUSIC one evening each week.

LITERARY SOCIETY one evening each week.

SOCIAL RECEPTIONS once a month, including a reading concert of music or exhibition.

LECTURES—Course of thirteen.

GYMNASIUM.

BOWLING-ALLEY and BATHS open day and evening.

Full annual ticket, costing $5, admits the holder to all the above privileges. Members using gymnasium will require to rent a box—$2 50 additional. Ticket also admits the member to the course of thirteen lectures and monthly receptions, accompanied by a lady. All young men of good moral character, on recommendation from employer or other responsible person, are eligible to membership.

Classes will commence Oct 1. Those who wish to join them should procure tickets before that date.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY,

TAGLIAPIETRA, the great baritone.

And Mme. CARRIE BROOKS GULAGER, The favorite Prima Donna.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway and 22d st.

EVERY NIGHT,

THE FLORENCES

in B. E. Woolf's Humorous Satire,

MIGHTY DOLLAR.

Mr. FLORENCE as the..........Hon. Bardwell Slote
Mrs. FLORENCE as..........Mrs. Gen. Gilflory

MATINEE TO-DAY.

FLORAL DISPLAY

BY THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. HARRY WATKINS.

MATINEE AT 2, AND EVENING AT 8.

PIONEER PATRIOTS AND JACK SHEPPARD.

MONDAY, THE NEW PLAY,

RED AND BLACK, OR A GAMBLER'S LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.

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Everything new, fresh, and sparkling.

Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

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COTTON & REED'S MINSTRELS | First appearance of
COTTON & REED'S MINSTRELS | Eugene the Marvelous
American Rifle Team. Evening | Burlesque Prima Donna
at 8, Matinée Saturday at 2. | Half price to Matinée.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have a grand military and civic picnic on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., and we hope all their friends, both male and female, will patronize those aged patriots, who defended the country in the hour of her peril, and made this country an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Tickets may be had at Sulzer's East River Park, foot of 84th st., and at the office of Gen. H. RAYMOND, No. 4 City Hall place, third floor, daily, or any of the committee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

This celebrated music school now open day and evening. Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

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PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA,

AND

MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany (with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.)

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 14th..	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th..	7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 15th..	3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 15th..	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th.	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 16th.	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th.	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 17th....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st..	8:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th....	8:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 22d...	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st...	12:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz, J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.

Last time of SARATOGA.

TO-NIGHT AT 8. FOR THE FIRST TIME, After elaborate preparation,

Mr. HENRY J. BYRON'S GREATLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY, now approaching its 300th night in London, entitled

OUR BOYS.

THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to which was sold to Mr. DALY in March last by the AUTHOR, and so decided by his Honor JUDGE DONOHUE.

New scenery by ROBERTS, DUFLOCQ & WITHAM.

Sir Geoffry Champneys..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Talbot Champneys, (his son)...Mr. Maurice Barrymore
Perkyn Middlewick, (a retired butterman)..........Mr. James Lewis
Charles Middlewick, (his son)..........Mr. D. H. Harkins
Kempster, (a servant)..........Mr. J. Devean
Poddles, (a butler)..........Mr. Beekman
Mary Melrose, } Cousins {..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Violet Melrose, } { ....Miss Jeffreys Lewis
Miss Champneys, (Sir Geoffry's sister).Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Belinda, (a lodging-house servant)..Miss Sidney Cowell

ACT I.—At the Butterman's. Scene—Perkyn Middlewick's country-house. Our Boys arrive from abroad.

ACT. II.—At the Baronet's. Scene—Drawing-room in Sir Geoffry's. Our Boys and Our Girls mate contrary to orders!

Seven months are supposed to have elapsed.

ACT. III.—Mrs. Patcham's three-pair back. Our Boys in distress. Our Girls to the rescue. Lessons in housekeeping and matrimony.

OUR BOYS.

Every night and Saturday matinee.

NEXT WEEK.

*** Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, Miss CLARA MORRIS, and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

OPENING WEEK—SEVENTH SEASON.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

SARATOGA!

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. GILBERT, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, D. H. HARKINS, and the great Fifth Avenue cast.

SATURDAY NIGHT—OUR BOYS,

The great London success, by H. J. BYRON, which Judge Donohue has decided to be the exclusive property of Mr. Daly.

Box sheet now ready.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.

WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

LAST NIGHTS OF MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON LAST ARCHIDUC MATINEE.

LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT and GIROFLE GIROFLA will shortly be produced in compliance with numerous requests daily received by the management.

MADAME L'ARCHIDUC

Only a few nights more, with new Costumes, Gorgeous Scenery, and 100 ARTISTS IN THE CAST.

Orchestra, 25 cents; chorus, 50 cents.

Shortly LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART..........Proprietor

Immense success of the GREAT RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH, between the MULLIGAN AND SKIDMORE GUARDS.

Production of the first of our centennial dramas, HEARTS OF OAK.

Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, Mr. J. B. JOHNSON, in his marvelous aquatic feats.

Reappearance of Mr. WILLIAM COURTRIGHT, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, IRISH COMEDIENNE and VOCALIST; Mr. FRANK MARA, JIG, CLOG, and REEL DANCER.

THE WONDERFUL CARLO FAMILY.

THE BEAUTIFUL TABLEUX—COMANCHES.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND SOCIETY SOCIABLES EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, 14th st., the fashionable resort; cool and pleasant; new music; enjoyment a certainty. CARTIER & CO., General Managers.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
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JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.

SOCIETE GENERALE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH, No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

LOAN FOR $473,000

FOR THE DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND, UNDER SECTION 3, ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 29th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For which Transferable Certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, Registered, will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3 article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1893.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $50,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of September, inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 13, 1875.

By order of the board.

WM. DORSHEIMER, Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.

FRANCIS S. THAYER, Auditor, Secretary.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—As litigation affecting the value of these bonds is now pending, and as the holders of such bonds are not represented in the proceedings, the undersigned holders of the securities desire to confer with their fellow-bondholders; and hereby invite all the first mortgage bondholders to meet at the rooms of the RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 152 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock M.

Those interested will please place themselves in communication with us by sending their name and address to either of the undersigned. A full report of the condition of the road and securities will be presented at the meeting.

Dated SEPTEMBER, 1875.

WM. D. OSBORNE, No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.,
W. W. MURPHY, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany,
JESSE PEEK, Schenectady, N. Y.,
and many others.

KEELY MOTOR COMPANY.—THE MOST wonderful invention ever discovered; a new motor power that will revolutionize the world. Twenty shares in the parent company for sale by T. W. B. HUGHES, No. 19 Broad st.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE WACHTEL,

Europe's greatest tenor, will shortly return to America for a

GRAND OPERATIC TOURNEE

through the United States, in which he will be assisted by a newly organized and most powerful

COMBINATION OF ARTISTS,

Selected from the leading

OPERA-HOUSES OF EUROPE.

The inauguration night of the

GRAND WACHTEL OPERA SEASON,

At the New-York Academy of Music, will be

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875.

Musical Director and Conductor....AD. NEUENDORFF.

Further particulars in later advertisements.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

☞ TWO LAST APPEARANCES of the great tragedian,

BARRY SULLIVAN.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Sept. 18, at 1:30 o'clock.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock,

THE GAMESTER.

Mr. SULLIVAN giving his great impersonation of BEVERLY.

MONDAY NEXT, Mr. GEORGE BELMORE, the great English character actor as NAT GOSLING, in Boucicault's sensational drama of THE FLYING SCUD.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE	FIFTH WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation,
CROWDED	COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.
NIGHTLY.	Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 18, fifth matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

WALLACK'S. COMIC OPERA.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18,

MATINEE AT 1:30, AND EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

Farewell representations of MISS JULIA MATHEWS and the successful ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY, in Lecocq's most popular comic opera of GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

MISS JULIA MATHEWS....as the......TWIN SISTERS.

Supported by the entire organization.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Lessees and Managers

MATINEE 1:30		EVENING 7:45
MATINEE 1:30	AROUND	EVENING 7:45
MATINEE 1:30	THE	EVENING 7:45
MATINEE 1:30	WORLD.	EVENING 7:45
MATINEE 1:30		EVENING 7:45

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES.

Every evening at 8. Matinées Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2.

TWENTY STAR ARTISTS.

BRILLIANT NOVELTIES, New and Original Sketches. Elegant Ballet, entitled LA COQUETTE.

Irresistibly funny farce, THE NOCTURNAL MUDDLE.

Emotional Poem Vivant, THE BROOKLYN SEMINARY FOR FINISHING YOUNG LADIES.

THE PARISIAN LA CHATEAUX QUADRILLE.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

C. D. Blake's beautiful songs, "Mother, is the Old Home Lonely," and "Little Darling do You Miss Me," 40 cents each; "Dreaming Under the Elms," characteristic morceau for the piano, with elegant steel engraving, Phelps, 50 cents; "The Blue and the Gray," Harrigan and Hart's last song, 40 cents; "S. G., March Comique," Braham, played by Gilmore's Band, 40 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & Co., No. 547 Broadway, branch store No. 39 Union square.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HALL TO LEASE.

Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and 6th av. Apply to Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV.

A NEW STAGE AND GALLERY JUST COMPLETED. RENT REDUCED to $40 and $50 a night. Books open.

LECTURES.

Theodore Tilton

At the Great Hall of the

COOPER UNION,

Wednesday Eve, Sept. 29,

At 8 o'clock. Subject of Lecture:

"The Problem of Life."

RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.

TICKETS ready MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, at the publishing-house of SHELDON & CO., No. 677 BROADWAY, and at the NEW-YORK ECLECTIC LIBRARY, No. 33 UNION SQUARE.

Next Night, Sept. 30, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Subject: "The Human Mind."

FINANCIAL.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. | S. D. DAVIS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Sept. 8, 1875.

The undersigned, Clerk of the City of Lansing, Ingham County, Mich., by order of the Common Council of said city, will receive proposals for $14,000 bonds, recently voted by the people of said city, said bonds to be issued and payable as follows, to wit:

$2,000 payable one year from date of issue.
$2,000 payable two years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable three years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable four years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable five years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable six years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable seven years from date of issue.

All of said bonds to draw interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, interest payable annually at the Lansing National Bank, Lansing, Mich.

Proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D., 1875, said bonds to be known as Bridge Bonds. FRANK M. HOWE, City Clerk.

STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company at Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

It is desirable that as large an amount of the stock may be represented at the meeting as possible, as important questions, affecting the interests of stockholders, may be submitted for consideration and action.

W. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of $300,000 seven per cent. tax certificates, payable in one, two, and three years from date of purchase.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Certificates."

The right is reserved to reject all bids that may not be considered for the interest of the city.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d inst. and will be opened on the 29th.

HENRY H. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1875.

TO ERIE RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.—It is respectfully requested that bondholders of the several mortgages of the Erie Railway meet at my office, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall st., Room No. 23, on MONDAY, Sept. 20 inst., at 2:30 P. M., to decide upon what action is necessary to be taken to foreclose the said mortgages, and to make arrangements for working in concert to accomplish that end. J. WORDEN GEDNEY, Attorney for Bondholders, No. 10 Wall st., Room No. 23.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS and stockholders of OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies, and other business, will be held at No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed 18th September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 18th October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

HOTELS.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 73 5TH AV., HAS been thoroughly renewed, and is now ready to receive guests.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY OFFICERS

EASTERN AND WESTERN LINES REPRESENTED—NO CHANGE IN EXISTING AGREEMENTS.

A meeting of railroad Presidents and managers was held yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Among those present were Col. Scott and Mr. A. J. Cassatt, President and Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. J. H. Rutter, and Mr. R. L. Crawford, respectively Vice President, General Freight Agent, and General Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Mr. E. R. Wadsworth and Mr. R. C. Vilas, representing the Erie Railway; Mr. J. F. Joy, Mr. E. B. Strong, and Mr. C. C. Wheeler, President, General Superintendent, and General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad; Mr. J. M. McCullough, General Manager of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad; Mr. John Crampton, General Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway, of Canada, and Mr. John N. Jewell and Mr. C. M. Bray, General Manager, and Assistant General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore Railroad. The meeting was held for the purpose of having a general discussion concerning the freight interests of the roads represented. Among other matters talked over was the question of equalizing the distribution of the live stock business among the various lines running between Chicago and New-York. It was finally decided that no change should be made, and that the business should be done in accordance with the existing agreement, which was made in June last. The roads interested in this agreement are the New-York Central and Hudson River, the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, Michigan Central, and Lake Shore Railways. The question in regard to the propriety and feasibility of "pooling" or funding the West-bound business over the three trunk lines running out of this City, between New-York and Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Pittsburg, which has been agitated for some time, was also taken up. Beyond a general conversation in regard to this question, nothing was done, owing to the absence of Mr. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway. In regard to other matters discussed, which were of a general character, the meeting was perfectly harmonious.

THE MERCANTILE FAILURES.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM—CONDITION OF THEIR AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the creditors of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, the suspended book firm, was held yesterday in the office of Mr. James Miller, the Assignee. Mr. Miller called the meeting to order and expressed a hope that those present would see their way to putting the firm upon their feet again. Mr. Sheldon was elected Chairman, and Mr. Charles A. Clapp Secretary. Mr. Miller then read his statement of the firm's condition as follows:

ASSETS

Merchandise on hand	$58,429 80
Cash on hand	1,270 09
Fixtures, &c	2,264 24
Accounts supposed to be good	24,092 91
Accounts in suspense	6,440 61
Bills receivable, good	514 17
Total	$93,011 82

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	$30,875 40
Accounts "we owe"	26,328 28
Notes discounted by Tradesmen's National Bank, indorsed by Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, which it is thought will not be paid on maturity	10,764 46
Notes discounted by Tradesmen's National Bank, indorsed by Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, which it is thought will be paid on maturity	16,963 41
Personal taxes	328 00
Total	$85,259 55

It was resolved to refer the report to a committee of three, to be appointed by the Chairman. Mr. Sheldon appointed Messrs. Edmond McLaughlin, John W. Harper, and Walter S. Appleton, who retired for consultation. During their absence Mr. J. R. Osgood addressed the meeting. He said he had been present at the meeting of the creditors of the Boston house, and that he there found manifestations of a kindly feeling toward the concern on the part of all present, and a disposition to set them on their feet again. The committee returned in a few minutes, and said that they had been unable to examine the accounts as thoroughly as they desired. They asked for more time. They were given until 11 o'clock this morning. The meeting was then adjourned.

FAILURE OF WHITE & DOUGLAS, PRODUCE DEALERS.

White & Douglas, produce dealers, of No. 76 Broad street, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors on Thursday to Mr. Edward W. West, counselor at law, No. 55 Pine street. The suspended firm is one of the oldest and largest in the business here, and its reputation has been of the highest order. It was established in 1859. Its specialty was hops, but it also dealt extensively in cheese, butter, and provisions. The fact of the failure was first noised abroad yesterday afternoon, but only in the shape of a rumor. A TIMES reporter called upon the firm, and was informed by Mr. Douglas that the report was unfortunately true. He attributed the disaster to depression in business and shrinkage of values. Mr. Douglas could not give any correct notion of the proportion of his liabilities to his assets. He preferred to say nothing until the exact figures could be ascertained. Everything would be done to make as good a showing as possible. The reporter also saw Mr. West, the Assignee. That gentleman said that having only just taken charge of the affairs of the firm, it was impossible for him to give any particulars of its condition. He would, however, do so at the earliest opportunity. Messrs. White and Douglas are both residents of Brooklyn, and gentlemen of strict integrity of character.

A FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.

THE LAST OF THE FIRE LADDER VICTIMS—THE INQUEST TO BE OPENED NEXT MONDAY.

The funeral of William H. Nash, Chief of Fire Battalion No. 4, who was killed by the breaking of the fire ladder on Tuesday, took place yesterday afternoon from the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, Rev. Dr. Donnell conducting the services. The church was draped in mourning, and the floral offerings were profuse and beautiful. Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon the remains of the deceased were removed from his late residence, No. 149 Clinton street, to the church, the casket being borne upon the shoulders of six firemen. The church was early crowded to excess with the many friends of the deceased, including the principal officers of the department to which he was attached, and large delegations from the different societies of which he had been a member. The sermon of Dr. Donnell was a high tribute to the memory of the deceased, referring to him as always having led an upright, useful life, and having died in the discharge of his duty. The funeral procession, as it moved from the church, was a very long one. The pallbearers included Capt. Griffiths, Engine No. 43; Messrs. Farlow, No. 17; Erb, No. 9; Patten, No. 16; Leonard, H. and L. No. 6; Monroe, H. and L. No. 9, of the Department, and Gen. J. Hobart Ward, Capt. John M. Coony, Capt. Thomas Lee, and Major George W. Coony, of the Third Army Corps Union, also members of the lodges of which the deceased was a member. Following the remains was a battalion of sixty firemen in command of Chief Rowe; delegations from New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A.M.; Ancient Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Columbian Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; members of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, and a large number of members of the Grand Army of the Republic. All of the Fire Commissioners were present at the services, also Chief Engineer Bates and Assistant Shay, and Chiefs of Battalions Bonner, Miller, Gicquel, King, Orr, and Rhodes. The procession passed from the church to Broadway to South Ferry, and thence to Green-Wood Cemetery, where the remains were interred. Prominent among the floral offerings laid upon the casket while in the church were a broken column surrounded with a garland, with the words, "We mourn our loss," presented by the Chief of Department, his assistants, and the Chiefs of Battalions. The clerks at Firemen's Hall gave a large garland, having two trumpets resting on a blue velvet ground; a pillow from Hook and Ladder No. 6; a wreath, with the word "Papa," and a floral ladder, sent by a private individual. The Third Army Corps gave a pillar composed of flowers and surmounted by a crown of different kinds of roses. Another pillar had the words upon it, "Brave unto death."

The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast yesterday in respect to the memory of Mr. Nash, who lost his life by the fall of the aerial fire-ladder. Coroner Croker has fixed the inquest in the case of Chief Nash and Firemen Maus and Hughes for Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSION.

The Board of Rapid-transit Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Court of Common Pleas. All the Commissioners were present, together with the Secretary, Mr. George W. Morton, and Consulting Engineer, Samuel B. Schreive. Messrs. H. E. Peterson, L. Kirkup, and Richard P. Morgan were heard in advocacy of their several plans, and Messrs. M. Courtright, of the Greenwich Street Road; Melville C. Smith, of the proposed Arcade Road; W. J. Morris, of the Underground Route, and Roy Stone, of the Saddle Back, appeared in behalf of their respective projects. Mr. Smith said that if his plan was adopted the capital would be forthcoming at once, a number of distinguished capitalists having pledged themselves to to take all the stock necessary at a day's notice. Mr. Courtright spoke in favor of the elevated plan now in use in Greenwich street, and explained in detail the nature of the work. Mr. Courtright will appear before the Commissioners again on Wednesday next. After a further discussion of the various plans the board adjourned to Monday afternoon.

THE PROPOSED BEECHER RECEPTION.

HE DECLINES THE BROOKLYN CITIZENS' OFFER—"TOO MANY HEARTS YET BLEEDING."

The proposed reception to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which was to have taken place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 29th of the present month, has been declined by Mr. Beecher. The following correspondence upon the subject has passed between the committee and Mr. Beecher:

BROOKLYN, Sept 10, 1875.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a committee appointed in behalf of a large number of the clergy and other citizens of Brooklyn, not connected with Plymouth Church, proffer to you a public reception and welcome, on your return to your official duties, as an expression of their respect for your personal character, and of grateful recognition of your long and distinguished services in the cause of religion and humanity.

We deem such an expression appropriate at this time from a people among whom you have so long been known and honored, and who cherish with just pride the reputation you have deservedly won in your own and in foreign lands, as far as Christian civilization extends.

You are respectfully invited to be present at a public meeting to be held for this purpose at the Academy of Music, on the evening of Wednesday, the 29th day of the present month.

Very respectfully yours,

A. W. Tenney,	Thomas J. Conant,
James L. Hodge,	Stewart L. Woodford,
Joseph F. Knapp,	Cyrus P. Smith,
Alexander R. Thompson,	W. R. Davis
Augustus E. Masters,	Thomas Sullivan,
S. S. Powell,	John A. Nichols,
Homer B Sprague,	Samuel Booth,
John Halsey,	Charles Hall Everest,
H. R. Nye,	Charles R. Baker,
D. B. Halstead,	S. M. Pettengill,
Camden C. Dike,	Michael Snow,
Stephen H. Camp,	Alfred C. Barnes,
James Hasleburst,	Amos G. Hull,
Edwin Atkins,	Charles B. Shultz,
B. E. Hale,	A. P. Higgins,
D. C. Winslow,	P. Notman,
W. H. Reid,	William E. Doubleday,
M. F. Wood,	James C. Derby,
Daniel Godwin,	E. B. Rollins,
Richard H. Hunting,	Thomas Douglass,
William Edsall,	N. B. Hoxie,
Charles Corey,	William J. Richardson,
D. H. Houghtaling,	Edward P. Haff,
S. L. Parsons,	H. W. Chatfield,
A. B. Richardson,	N. A. Boynton.

MR. BEECHER TO THE COMMITTEE.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Sept. 13, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: The letter of "a committee appointed in behalf of a large number of the clergy and other citizens of Brooklyn," has just been received, and I hasten to reply.

I cannot be indifferent to the kindness which it is proposed to show me on my return home from the mountains to Brooklyn. So much of my life has been spent there, the things dearest to me being centred there, my experience in that notable city as a Pastor and preacher during the lifetime of a whole generation, make the approval and affection of my fellow-citizens very dear to me. That the members of my own flock should greet my return cordially was to be expected, after the heroic conduct of the past two years, an example which has given a new glory to the church life throughout Christendom.

But that my fellow-citizens not belonging to Plymouth Church, from among all parties, and of different sects, should desire to express their confidence and affection, is peculiarly gratifying, and it is with regret that I am obliged to differ with you on the desirableness of such a movement.

It would tend to keep alive feelings that ought to subside, to renew discussions of painful public transactions which should never have had an existence, and which it were well, both for public and for private good, to have removed, if not to forgetfulness, at least to obscurity.

Too many hearts yet bleed, too much of sorrow and scorching excitement has fallen upon kind and sympathizing hearts, to make it wise to renew public demonstrations which might be misinterpreted, and which might excite animosities which every good citizen should seek to heal.

I ask that I may be allowed to take my place again as a citizen in the exercise of my life-long vocation. I am deeply and gratefully sensible of the kindness and honor which you have done me by your action.

But that the unwholesome excitement of the past year may not be prolonged, I trust that you will allow me to accept your honorable intentions, rather than any public demonstration.

With sentiments of high esteem, I am gratefully yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

To Hon. A. W. Tenney, Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conant, Rev. James L. Hodge, D. D., and others.

The following list shows the occupations and denominational faith of the gentlemen who signed the letter of invitation:

Name.	Church.	Position.
Hon. A.W. Tenney	Congregational	U. S. Dist. Att'y.
T. J. Connant, D.D.	Baptist	Ed. Bible Revision.
Hon. S. L. Woodford	Ref'd Episcopal	Statesman.
Jas. L. Hodge, D. D.	Baptist	Pastor Trinity Ch.
W. R. Davis	Methodist	Pastor SimpsonCh.
C. B. Shultz	Moravian	Pastor Mora. Ch.
Amos G. Hull	Clinton Av. Cong.	Ex Judge Sup. C.
E. P. Haff	Ep. Ch. Messiah	Merchant.
P. Notman	Clinton Av. Cong.	Insurance.
W. H. Reid	Ref'd Episcopal	Pastor.
W. S. Richardson	Hanson Pl. Baptist	Secretary.
Daniel Godwin	Dr. Porter's Ch	Supt. Sunday Sch'l.
E. B. Rollins	Swedenborgian	Insurance.
Charles Corey	Clinton Av. Con	Physian.
J. A. Nichols	Ch. Messiah, Ep.	President.
James Haslehurst	Clinton Av. Cong.	Merchant.
A. E. Masters	Holy Trinity	Banker.
Thomas Douglass	Ch. of Pilgrims	Merchant.
Edwin Atkins	Sec. Unitarian	Shipping.
B. E. Hale	Clinton Av. Cong.	Minister.
R. H. Huntley	Ross St. Pres.	Lawyer.
Michael Snow	Lafayette Av. Pres.	Merchant.
H. W. Chatfield	Clinton Av. Cong.	Merchant.
S. L. Parsons	Central Cong.	Insurance.
Joseph F. Knapp	Bedford Av. Meth.	President.
A. P. Higgins	Lafayette Av. Pres.	Manufacturer.
S. M. Pettingill	Clinton Av. Cong.	Advertising.
H. H. Everest	Puritan Cong.	Pastor.
James C. Derby	St. Mary's Epis	Publisher.
Samuel Booth		Ex-Mayor.
C. C. Barnes	Clinton Av. Cong.	Publisher.
A. B. Sprague	Clinton Av. Cong.	Educator.
W. E. Doubleday	Westminster Pres.	Manufacturer.
William Edsall	Central Pres	Late Pres. Y. M. C. A.
M. F. Wood	Classon Av. Pres.	Publisher.
N. B. Hoxie	Clinton Av. Cong.	Lawyer.
Camden C. Dike	Ch. of Pilgrims	Merchant.
C. E. Baker	Ch. of Messiah	Rector.
H. R. Nye	Ch. of Our Father	Pastor.
S. S. Powell	Methodist	Ex-Mayor Cont'r.
D. C. Winslow	Presbyterian	U.S. Commissioner.
S. H. Camp	Third Unitarian	Pastor.
Thomas Sullivan	Catholic	Pres. City R. R. Co.
Cyrus P. Smith	Presbyterian	Pres. U. F. C.
John Halsey	Ch. Messiah, Ep.	President.
D. B. Halstead	Unitarian	Pres. Corn Ex. Bk.
N. J. Boynton	South Cong.	Merchant.
A. B. Richardson	Presbyterian	Merchant.
D. H. Houghtaling	Lafayette Av. Pres.	Importer.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ORGANIZED

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction received yesterday a communication from Dr. Alfred K. Hills, Secretary of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York, giving the organization of the Medical Board of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island as follows: President, Dr. Egbert Guernsey; Vice President, Dr. W. H. White; Secretary, Dr. Alfred K. Hills; Committee on Inspection, Drs. Wetmore, F. D. Bradford, and Dowling; Committee on Examination, Drs. Bacon, Minor, Hills, Doughty, and F. S. Bradford; Committee on Medical Supplies, Drs. Wood, Burdick, Demarest, and Belcher; Committee on Diet, Drs. Throop, Thompson, and Berghaus; Committee on Clinical Records, Drs. Lilienthal, Norton, and Carleton; Committee on Clinical Instruction, Drs. Helmuth, Paine, and Fowler.

The following are the terms of service as drawn by lots: To serve three years, Drs. White, Doughty, Demarest, Lilienthal, T. D. Bradford, Hills, Wetmore, and Fowler; five years, Drs. Norton, Belcher, Burdick, Helmuth, Liebold, F. S. Bradford, Carleton, and Paine: seven years, Drs. Berghaus, Thompson, Bacon, Throop, Minor, Guernsey, Dowling, and Wood.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Officer Larkin while walking past South Fifth avenue yesterday morning saw a light in one of the upper stories of the building No. 134, occupied by Julius Klauke, an extensive fur dealer. Entering the place he discovered two men in the act of filling bags with valuable furs, a large quantity of which had been removed from the cases by the thieves for the purpose of picking out the most costly pieces. They had already filled one bag with stock of the value of about seventy-five dollars. Finding themselves detected in the act, the robbers dropped the goods and rushed for the windows, which were two stories from the sidewalk. Undaunted by the hight, one jumped through the window and escaped, but the other less courageous than his companion, gave himself up. Yesterday morning he was taken to the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Bixby, where he gave his name as Frank Collette. Justice Bixby being obliged to attend the Court of Special Sessions, did not conclude the examination, but remanded the prisoner until to-day.

A $4 000 FOOT RACE.

The foot race for $4,000, gold, between J. Coyad, of Iowa, and Thomas Haines, the champion of the Pacific Slope, took place on Thursday at San Francisco. They ran 100 yards for $2,000 a side. Thousands of dollars were wagered on the result, Coyad being the favorite at $100 to $70. The California pedestrian won by a foot in 9¾ seconds. Coyad ran against E. D. Davis, in this City, in 1869. The distance was 125 yards, and the stakes $4,000. Coyad won by a foot in 12¼ seconds, making the fastest time on record.

INSURANCE CENTENNIAL INTERESTS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters a committee was appointed to consider the advisibility of having the Fire Insurance interest represented in the great Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Messrs. D. A. Heald, of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York; George L. Chase, of the Hartford Insurance Company, of Hartford; George T. Crane, of St. Louis; J. B. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, and Albert Bowker, of Boston, were appointed on the committee. A similar committee, of which the Chairman is Mr. F. S. Winston, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, was appointed some time ago by the National Chamber of Life Insurance.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DRUNKEN CONDUCTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Fourth Avenue Horse-car Company have cards in their cars stating that no disorderly or intoxicated person will be allowed on their cars. Would it not be just as well to apply the rule a little nearer home? The conductor I rode down with this morning was so intoxicated that he had to hold on to the window to keep from falling. To settle any doubt on the matter I will state that it was conductor No. 59 and car No. 13. EQUAL JUSTICE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 1875.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Seventh Regiment of this City was awarded a plot of ground for the erection of an armory, by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and subsequently $350,000 were appropriated by the Board of Aldermen for the building of an armory for the use of the said regiment.

My feelings in regard to this matter, in which I am interested—being a member of the regiment—are opposed to receiving at this time of burdensome taxes and unfathomable debt any moneys from the coffers of the City. I think the City should have an armory to do itself justice, not to say anything of the claims of our regiment which has been of so much use in the past, but my idea now is to wait till a more propitious season, or better yet, raise the money by the efforts of its own members, who could without doubt raise a sum sufficient to build an elegant monument to Mars, and make glad the heart of Controller Green by not drawing on him for the funds. HIGH PRIVATE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that Controller Green is protesting against the erection of a new armory for the Seventh Regiment.

Although I am by no means an admirer of Mr. Green, I concur in his views that an expenditure of $700,000 for a new armory is unwise and uncalled for. The present armory of the Seventh Regiment is one in every respect all that could be desired, unless we give countenance to certain objections urged against it by the regiment.

As I understand it, their objections are two-fold. First—That the armory is not large enough. To this I would say that when the regiment was in its glory, under Col. Lefferts, and with ranks full, and with no "detail" required to fill up their companies, the armory had sufficient capacity. If so then, why not now, with reduced numbers? Second, the armory is "too far down town." To this objection I would say, I guess it is too, but instead of building a new one at $700,000 why not employ the money in establishing an ambulance corps to take "the dear delightful fellows" from their homes to their armory, save them fatigue and keep immaculate their white pants. The arguments used by the members of the regiment in favor of a new armory are absurd in the extreme, and, if recognized by granting their request, who knows but that some fine evening they may sit in solemn conclave and resolve that as their employers' places of business are "too far down town," that unless said employers move their business further up town, and nearer *their* armory, they cannot consistently—recognizing the fatigue of travel—longer remain in their employ. The Seventh did well at Bunker Hill last Summer, and $40,000 in repairs on their old armory should amply repay them, but this $700,000 would be crowding the mourners too hard, and particularly at this time, too. This time we must vote against the Seventh and Mayor Wickham's little job, and in favor of Mr. Green and the old armory, even if it is "too far down town." TAX-PAYER.

THE YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.

Reports having been recently published of the existence of yellow fever at Milton, Fla., a merchant doing business at that place, who is now in this City, called at THE TIMES office yesterday afternoon for the purpose of correcting certain errors and misrepresentations which had characterized those reports, and which have located the yellow fever at the wrong point. Milton is in Santa Rosa County, thirty miles above Pensacola, at the mouth of the Blackwater River, and contains about 1,500 inhabitants. Bagdad, another place, about one and one-half miles south of Milton, contains about 1,000 inhabitants. These points are the centres of large lumbering interests, and vast amounts of Florida white pine lumber are shipped from there every year for all parts of the world. On the opposite side of the river from Milton, and some three or four miles below, is a little settlement called Powell's Point. At this place there resides some thirty or forty families, mostly fishermen, and it is here that the cases of yellow fever spoken of have occurred; and there have been but fifteen cases at Powell's Point all told. The gentleman stated positively that there had not been a case of yellow fever either at Pensacola or Milton this season, or at any other point in that locality, except the one above designated. He said that the probabilities were that the fishermen had been down to Barrancas or to the Quarantine ground with fish, and had brought back with them some infected garment or some patient suffering with yellow fever, and that that was the way in which the disease had reached Powell's Point. He also corrected another error sometimes made in confounding Barrancas, Pensacola, and the navy-yard, and designating them as one and the same place, whereas the navy-yard is eight or ten miles from Pensacola, and Barrancas several miles from either.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last night at No. 349 Bowery, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer in the chair, and M. Gunther acted as Secretary. A letter was received from the Republican Club of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, protesting against the arbitrary action of the Chairman at the last meeting of the Central Committee in abruptly closing the meeting. Gen. Schack, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that it had approved of the Saratoga nominations, and will in due time submit appropriate resolutions. Mr. Leopold Weil reported that the Executive Committee had resolved to appoint a Committee to present resolutions to the State Committee complaining that the German Republicans had been badly treated by the party.

Dr. Mohr, on behalf of Mr. Friedsam, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following resolutions indorsing the Saratoga nominations

The German Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, having considered the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, held at Saratoga, on Sept. 8, feel themselves strengthened by the array of men assembled there and by their honest and patriotic preparations, in the belief that we are entering upon a victorious campaign; therefore

Resolved, That this committee hail with great pleasure, in the name of the German Republicans of the City and County of New-York, the platform of the Republican Party adopted at Saratoga, and pledge themselves to aid in carrying out its principles.

Resolved, That we will support, to the best of our ability, the men who have been nominated, and of whose ability, honesty, and energy we are fully impressed.

On motion of Ex-Coroner Neumann the resolutions were adopted unanimously. After transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL INJUNCTION.

An argument was had before Chancellor Runyon yesterday on the motion to dissolve the injunction restraining the Hudson River Tunnel Company from proceeding with their work of building the tunnel. Ex-Chancellor Williamson and Mr. White appeared for the company, and Attorney General Vanatta for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at whose suit the injunction was granted. Mr. Vanatta argued that the company was illegally constituted, and therefore had no legal status in the State. Counsel for the company claimed that they had complied with all the legal forms, and were organized under the General Railroad law. The Chancellor took the papers and reserved his decision.

A POOR WOMAN RIGHTED.

Mary Rogers, a consumptive who is at the point of death, brought suit in Justice Horsley's court, in Jersey City, yesterday, against Martin Ward, a special Deputy Sheriff, to recover $35, the value of her furniture, which had been sold by Ward. Mrs. Rogers' husband deserted her last Spring, and she had a warrant issued for his arrest on the authority of the Poormaster. The warrant was given to Ward, but he was unable to find Rogers. He called on Mrs. Rogers several times, as she alleges, and demanded pay for his services, although the city pays the costs in such cases. The poor woman had no money and Ward persuaded her to let him sell her furniture. He sold it and reported the proceeds at $16, although she told him that she wanted at least $35, as it was nearly new and she had paid $55. Judgment was given against Ward for $35.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Sewanhaka Sunday excursions from Peck slip to Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, on the Sound, have not yet been discontinued.

The tailor shop of J. F. Buschman & Son, No. 327 Broome street, was visited by sneak thieves on Thursday evening, and robbed of $175 worth of cloth.

Hannah Williams, aged twenty-three years, of No. 308 East Forty-fifth street, fell from the roof of her residence to the yard beneath and was instantly killed.

While Bernard Gormley, of No. 237 East Twenty-ninth street, was riding on a Second avenue car, at Eighty-sixth street, he was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $280.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday permission was granted to have telegraphic communication between the New-York Hospital, in Chambers street, and the Fifth Precinct Station-house, in Leonard street.

The Police of this City were yesterday notified to look out for Mrs. George Graham, of Severn Bridge, Canada, who ran away from Toronto on Aug. 25. She is about thirty years of age, pock-marked, dark complexion, slightly built, and has with her a female child about ten months old.

Nellie O'Brien, aged twenty-seven years, of No. 27 Spring street, while in a cell at the Mulberry Street Police Station, having been arrested for intoxication, attempted to commit suicide by twisting a handkerchief about her neck. Doorman Brown, discovered the woman's condition in time to save her life.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention will assemble in St. John's Chapel, Varick street, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 10 A. M. The regular morning service will be performed by Bishop Potter. The business of the convention, which has accumulated during the past year, embraces a variety of subjects. Reports will be presented from the standing committees of the accounts of the General Theological Seminary, the diocesan fund, the Episcopal fund, and the fund for aged and infirm. Bishop Potter will deliver the annual address.

About six weeks ago a woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Lane, engaged rooms at the boarding-house of Mrs. M. G. Godfrey, No. 52 Lexington avenue. She represented that she was a married woman, that her husband was in Europe, and she expected his return daily. On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Lane went out ostensibly for a walk, leaving her babe, two weeks old, in the care of one of the ladies in the house. She has not since been seen. The Police were informed yesterday, and the child was placed in the care of the Commissioners of Charities. There was nothing in Mrs. Lane's effects from which her identity could be discovered.

BROOKLYN.

There were 273 deaths in Brooklyn last week being a decrease of sixteen as compared with the week previous.

A meeting of the Committee on High Schools of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held on Wednesday, and it was decided that the evening schools should be opened on Oct. 11.

The driver of a horse owned by George McGarvey was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of cruelty to animals, the horse being afflicted with terrible sores on the back and breast.

George Wright, of No. 88 North Elliott place, was arrested yesterday afternoon on complaint of his wife, who charges him with having cut her on the wrist with a shoemaker's knife during a quarrel.

Mr. John P. Walsh, who is the defendant in a suit brought by A. P. Van Tuyl, in which he is charged with misappropriation of company funds, says that the suit arises from a failure on Van Tuyl's part to live up to an agreement, and that the allegation that he (Walsh) is a defaulter is false.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, George Wilson, aged four years, son of Charles Wilson, of No. 483 Bedford avenue, fell into the area of No. 468, in the same street, striking on his head The blow caused concussion of the brain, and his case is pronounced critical by the physicians in attendance.

At a late hour on Thursday night a well-dressed, respectable-looking girl attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a Fulton Ferry boat, and was prevented by the deck hands. She was afterward taken to the Washington Street Station-house, and in the morning was sent home in charge of an officer. She resides in Allen street, New-York, and has just recovered from an attack of brain fever

Col. William L. Ellsworth, of No. 44 Monroe street, was arrested on Thursday night on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh, on complaint of A. R. Samuells, proprietor of the Washington street Billiard Hall, who charged him with obtaining $140 from him under false pretenses. Samuells alleges that Ellsworth induced him to cash checks for the above amount on different persons, all of which were repudiated when presented. Ellsworth denied the charge of fraud, and said he would have made the drafts good, but for the fact that he had had sickness in his family. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

LONG ISLAND.

Dr. Stevens, of New-York, who recently challenged Mr. George Languelette, of Hidesville, to fight a duel with either broad or small swords, and who was arrested and taken to Queens County to answer the charge of unlawfully sending a challenge to mortal combat, had an examination before Justice Chipp, of Oyster Bay, on Thursday, and was committed to the Queens County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A medical commission, the members of which were selected by the Board of Supervisors and Superintendents of the Poor of Queens County, consisting of Drs. Blasdale, Henderson, Auber, and Webb, yesterday tested the quality of the water on the County Poor Farm on Barnum Island. After a thorough examination the water was declared unfit for use. What action will be taken in the matter by the authorities is not known.

On Monday evening last William Ritter, residing near Foster's Meadow, town of Jamaica, in company with three friends, while on the way home from East New-York, was stopped on the turnpike, near Richmond Hill, by William Aldenbury, John Lowery, Barney Daly, and William Connell, who, after robbing Ritter of $7 50, took possession of the horse and wagon and drove off. They left the horse and wagon standing in the road near the toll-gate at West Jamaica. Lowery and Daly, who were arrested on the following morning, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Bennett, at Jamaica, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The other robbers have not yet been arrested.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Christopher Spencer and Joseph Osborn, while on trial in the Court of Sessions at White Plains on Thursday, for having in their possession a kit of burglar's tools, were recognized by a lady of Tarrytown as the burglars who entered and robbed her dwelling. They were therefore detained at the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will be impaneled by the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Lange and Oscar Kotshoff were arrested in Newark and required to give bail to answer a charge of arson.

A Police Department has been organized by the Common Council of Union Hill. It consists of a Sergeant and three patrolmen.

The libel suit of R. B. Seymour against the late *American Standard* resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Seymour claimed $20,000 damages.

August Raney, a child only two years old, fell into a cistern yesterday morning, at the residence of her parents on Union Hill, and was drowned.

James Shay, aged thirty, a laborer employed on the Packer Railroad at Perth Amboy, was caught between two coal cars on Wednesday last, and was crushed to death.

A rich vein of copper ore has been discovered on the Dayton property at New-Brunswick. A specimen has been sent to Prof. Cook, the State Geologist, for analyzation.

Mrs. Burgess, residing at No. 326 Grove street, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday night by throwing herself from the second-story window of her residence. A gentleman caught her by the feet and pulled her back. She was intoxicated.

Bernard McGill, who claims to be a Catholic priest, and who had just completed a term of twenty days in the Hudson County Jail for drunkenness, was found yesterday morning lying at the corner of Green and Sussex streets in a state of intoxication, and was again locked up.

Andrew J. Todd, a New-York lawyer, has brought suit against Abraham Van Winkle, of Newark, for services rendered and disbursements in a patent-right case commenced in 1872. The suit is to recover $2 900 for such services, and is being tried in the Supreme Court at Newark.

Eliza Hurley, a woman about forty years old, who resides in Jersey City, went to the savings bank in Washington street, yesterday afternoon, and deposited $185. She then went to the ferry, and passing through the entrance, jumped into the ferry-slip. The bridge-tender rescued her, with some assistance, and she was taken to the First Precinct Station-house. She said she was tired of living, and wanted to die.

The Board of Education of Jersey City held a special meeting last evening, and rescinded the resolution suspending Director Hollins for contempt. This action was taken because Mr. Hollins had applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling his reinstatement. It was proposed to appoint Directors Mercer and Sanborn a committee to investigate Mr. Hollins' charges, but the latter would not accede to the arrangement, and said he wanted an investigation by the whole board or the Grand Jury. No definite action was taken.

A MISSING GIRL FOUND.

William Hart, aged twenty-three years, a picture dealer in Fulton Market, New-York, was arrested on Thursday evening by a detective from the Tenth Precinct, Brooklyn, and taken before Justice Morse on a charge of abducting Mary Harris, aged twenty years, who lived with her mother at No. 66 Baltic street. The girl has been missing for more than two months, and it could not be ascertained where she was living, although she was seen at No. 63 Atlantic avenue, where Hart resided. He has refused heretofore to tell where the girl was. When arrested yesterday, however, he said that she was at Charleston, S. C., and a telegram was sent to that city to inquire whether she was there, and a reply in the affirmative was received. Hart was then released, after having been detained from 12 o'clock on Thursday until 6 o'clock last night without food. He declares that he had nothing to do with abducting the girl, and that she came to him and asked him to see her on board the Charleston boat, and he did so. He also said that she had been betrayed by some person to him unknown, and that her mother had been very severe toward her on that account, and that had caused her to leave home. Hart has a wife and one child.

A LADY SWIMMER.

The London papers of Sept. 1 have the following: "Miss Alice Agnes Beckwith, the daughter of Prof. Beckwith, left London Bridge yesterday afternoon to swim to Greenwich, a distance by water of about six miles. For a powerful man the feat may not be an over-difficult one; but it is a test of some endurance for a slight young girl like the performer of yesterday. Miss Beckwith, though only fourteen years of age, is, however, no weak nor inexperienced swimmer. A numerous company assembled on board the Volunteer, Capt. Ashead, which lay off Westminster, to witness the feat, and others joined as the steamer called at the various piers down to London Bridge. Miss Beckwith was on board, and felt confident that she would successfully perform her task. She made a trial trip on Monday from Battersea to Westminster, and came out of the water not at all fatigued. At London Bridge she put on a light swimming-dress. London Bridge, all the wharves, and much of the shipping lying there were crowded at the hour fixed for the start. The Volunteer having stopped in mid-stream, a little to the east of the bridge, Miss Beckwith entered the small boat which lay alongside, and dived into the water at 4:56 o'clock, amid cheering from the spectators. The water was very smooth and she made a good start. Miss Beckwith arrived at Greenwich 5h. 58m. 45s., having accomplished the distance in 1h. 7m. 45s. She was greatly cheered."

A DISCOURAGED CANVASSER.

The editor of a weekly newspaper in one of the counties of Ohio that has rolled up a heavy Democratic majority since the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," canvassed a crowded smoking car on a local train a few days since, supposing that he would obtain a big "straw" in favor of the "fog-horn" for publication. After he had concluded his rounds, the Cleveland *Herald* says, the occupants of the coach watched expectantly for the announcement of the result, but not a word said the editor. Finally an inquisitive person drew near him, and asked, "Say, mister, how'd she go?"

"Thirty-two and seventeen," answered the editor gruffly.

"Thirty-two and seventeen, what?" again queried the stranger.

"Votes," said the newspaper man, with a voice still more like that a tiger may be supposed to use when displeased.

"V tes for who?"

"Well! if you must know, thirty-two were for Hayes and seventeen for Allen."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Vice President Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Bishop John Sharp, of Salt Lake City, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge John L. Talcott, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Gilsey House.

Paymaster Charles J. Sprague, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

The Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and John E. Norris, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

President Grant and wife, and Gen. Babcock, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening from Utica. Later in the evening the Presidential party witnessed the performance at the Academy of Music. They will leave this morning for Long Branch.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gov. W. P. Kellogg, of Louisiana; Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, of Kentucky; Washington McLean, of Cincinnati; Gen. E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam, N. Y., and Mayor N. F. Graves, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO REMEDY EXTANT Equals DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for all cases of Sores, Piles, Burns, and Corns. It stops pain instantly and leaves no scar. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE TIDE TURNING.—People from the watering places are rushing homeward, and to KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, and No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, eager to secure HATS of the Fall style. The hatter's latest production is his best achievement. —*Advertisement.*

HATE IT? Who don't abhor Catarrh? and yet WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR has been and is the standard remedy for nearly twenty years. Relief instantaneous.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Greece, from London.

Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Shepard,	B. S. Lewis,
Arthur St. J. Shepard,	Rev. S. B. and Mrs. Stone and child,
Judge David Price,	George F. Aldrich,
Mrs. M. Carter,	Rev. William Tilley,
Miss J. Carter,	Mrs. Ann Morris,
Dr. Edward and Mrs. Howard,	Mrs. O. E. Griswold, three children, and nurse,
Misses Edith and Emily Howard,	Alfred Mills,
C. J. Gayfer,	T. C. Foulger,
H. M. Estil,	Capt. F. Holt Grant,
Miss Mary Clark,	M. H. Clark,
M. B. Parkinson,	H. D. Hunter,
Dr. Francis Tumblety,	R. W. Hill,
Patrick Daly,	George Sewell,
George M. Stearns,	W. A. Harrison,
Dr. C. L. Heizmann, United States Army,	Joseph S. Vale,
	R. W. Mackintosh,
Mrs. Harriet Lee and child,	Mrs. Blanchard and child,
Miss Louisa Lee,	Mrs. Lucy Barnes,
H. and Mrs. Talbot and child,	William Fanning,
	Mrs. Josephine Trevor,
Charles and Mrs. D. Autremont,	Mrs. E. Leese,
	Miss Amelia Levy,
Miss Mary D. Autremont,	Mrs. S. B. Bennard,
Charles D. Autremont, Jr.,	Mrs. E. Keller,
Miss M. A. West,	George Leaver,
William V. Ford,	J. G. Boucher,
Miss Margery Cutler,	E. G. Boucher,
Mrs. E. J. Clapp,	Mrs. Andrews and child,
William Maxfield,	Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Habelynick.
Mrs. Clayton and two children.	

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

R. W. Albert,	Charles Garfley,
S. W. Bedard,	John Gordon,
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Burke,	Rev. C. Goodell,
Robert Cuddy,	John Gwyne,
Hy. P. Cleveland,	Mrs. John Gwyne,
Dr. John Foster,	Simon Hunter,
William Johnston,	Hy. C. Parker,
Robert Kennedy,	Mrs. Pickering and infant,
John Barnet,	Robert Weasley,
Mrs. A. Mettaxa,	Alfred Weldhen,
Miss M. Mettaxa,	Mrs. John Foster,
Joseph McCullach,	H. Porter,
Robert McGill,	Mrs. C. Goodell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:44 | Sun sets....6:04 | Moon rises..7:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:22 | Gov. Island. 10:11 | Hell Gate..11:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK................FRIDAY, Sept. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Britannic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, &c., John G. Dale; Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; Utopia, (Br.,) Groat, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia; Hedanooga, (Br.,) Johnson, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Stettin, Teteus, Bockmann & Co.; Ving If, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Benham & Boyeson; Pearl, Ryder, Genoa, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Ganss, (Ger.,) Steengrafe, Bremen, Herm. Koop & Co.; Atlantic, Laufare, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Floke, (Norw.,) Michelsen, Round Pond, Me., Funch, Edye & Co.; Chestina Redman, Redman, Cadiz, Parsons & Loud; Edmond Gabrielle, (Fr.,) Lechaux, Rio Janeiro, E. Unkart.

Brig Raven, Nash, Corfu for orders, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Oterendorp, Bremen Sept. 4, and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 418 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Sept. 16, lat. 41 40, lon. 64 18, passed bark Paul, (Ger.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Egbert, (Br.,) Burwise, Newcastle, Eng., 16 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with fruit, &c., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Reading, Coburn, Philadelphia.

Ship Reunion, (of Bath,) Curtis, Havre Aug. 7, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored in the lower bay for orders.

Bark Gaetano Repetto, (Ital.,) Gaturaso, Southampton 48 ds., in ballast, to Benham & Boyeson.

Bark Carrie L. Tyler, Eldridge, Leghorn 56 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to J. Fabricotti—vessel to Squire Bros.

Bark Principe de Napoli, (Ital.,) Megna, Cardiff 47 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Aurelie, (Fr.,) Gadais, Point-a-Pitre Aug. 26, and St. Pierre 29th, in ballast to James Henry.

Bark James E. Ward, Lieegang, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Abando, (Sp.,) Ysum, Cardenas 14 ds., in ballast to Gomes Rioeda & Co.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Higgins, Philadelphia, in ballast to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Youngsters, (of Sunderland,) Ogle, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Bauman & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Brig Lewis Clark, (of Bangor,) Smith, Barcelona, Venzuela, 23 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with fustic, &c., to J. Argostini—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig St. Elmo, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Caffray, Barbados 13 ds. via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to W. A. Ross.

Brig F. H. Odiorne, (of Pictou,) Renauld, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Perkins & Job.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, Port Jefferson, in ballast to A. Abbot.

Schr. Grace Davis, (of Portland,) Hardenbrook, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Wm. R. Knighton, Hageman, Maranham and Para 26 ds., with rubber, hides, nuts, &c., to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary Knight Reed, New-Bedford.

Schr. Trenton, Wall, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. H. Brasos, Tranor, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Chase, Plymouth.

Schr. Kate Walker, Hall, Norwich.

Schr. H. A. Dewitt, Munson, Hallowell, with granite for Albany.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Williams, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Eva. Jones, Virginia, for Newark.

Schr. G. W. Anderson, Anderson, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Annie May, Simpson, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Marcia Reynold, Westerdyke, Porto Cabello 19 ds., with coffee, skins, &c., to order—vessel to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Schr. Adeliza, Huntley, Jacmel Aug. 26, with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Anson Stimson, Stimson, Rockport, with granite to master.

Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, Rockport, with granite to master.

Schr. H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, Quincy, with granite to Hogan & Co.

Schr. Jane Maria, Hall, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. Wave, Rollins, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Jennie A. Shepard, Hetchell, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Mills, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. Blackman, Arnold, Appanaug, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Green County Tanner, Hyde, Providence.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives, Vansant, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr John B. Harrington, Foster, Boston.

Schr. Anna S. Murch, Lee, Boston.

Schr. William Mason, French, Somerset.

Schr. Benjamin Garlside, Wolf, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. E. G. Edwards, Chamberlain, Virginia.

Schr. J. G. Conner, Willis, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah and Lucy, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. Charmer, Meyers, Virginia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffing, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. H. Holmes, Budd, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. William Allen, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr. R. Mason, Terry, Virginia.

Schr. Oceanus, Young, Virginia.

Schr. Doremus, Cornell, Virginia.

Schr. John R. Halliday, Lansoy, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sarah A. Burr, Arnold, Virginia.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Virginia.

Sloop Mary Haywood, Strong, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam ship Canada, for London; barks Prinz Frederick Carl, for Bolderaa, Russia; M. W. Brett, for Montevideo; Carrie Delap, for Antwerp; Auguste, for Bremen; Rothesay, for Amsterdam; Aster, for Belfast; Mary McCee, for Philadelphia; Martin Luther and Italia, for —; brig Selve, for Punta Arenas.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CANNING, N. S., Sept. 15.—Arr. schr. Florence Mary, Boston.

HALIFAX, Sept. 16.—Schr. Henry West, Grand Banks. Sld Sept. 16, schr. Annie May, Hayti.

NEW-SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 16.—Arr. brig Carrie E. Pickering, Torrey, Vige, Spain.

PORT MULGRAVE, Sept. 15.—Passed N., steamer St. Lawrence, (Br.,) St. Johns, for Montreal.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 17.—Arr. ship Revolving Light, (new,) Hillsboro, N. B.; bark Laura Emily, (new,) Maitland, N. S.; brig J. H. Gillespie, Parrsboro; schrs. Moss Glen and Julia A. Merritt, Sydney; Vicello, Grace Bay.

WINDSOR, N. S., Sept. 15.—Arr. schr. Matilda, Boston. Sld. 15th, schr. J. L. Crossley, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Sld. for the United States: St. Petersburg, Spirit of the Dawn, Washington, Spartan, F. Churchill, Peti Dubrovacki, Memento, Sussex, Carondelet, Emma L. Shaw, Pekin, Scioto, Chandos, Rosina, Capt. Lauro; Frank, Capt. Peterson; Hope, Capt. Robson; Elios, Anna, Capt. Gunnefsen; Daisy.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Homborsand.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Florella, the latter at Elsinore, J. B. Brown, Idolique.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Agra, off Dover, Providentia, John Mann.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Fairy Belle, Kelso, C. H. Foster, and Siberia.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The Cunard steamer Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Sept. 8, arr. here at 1 P. M. to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Williams & Guion Line steamer Montana, Capt. Guard, from New-York Sept. 8, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The White Star Line steamer Adriatic left this port at 10:30 A. M. for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The Inman steamer City of Berlin sailed from this port for New-York to-day.

IMMENSE WASTE.

The amount of money annually wasted in the purchase of inferior clothing by inexperienced buyers is enormous.

Our plans of ONE PRICE, and the PLAIN STATEMENT of material on every garment, enable the purchaser to know exactly what he is buying.

These advantages, with our

GREAT STOCK, LOW PRICES, AND ELEGANT STYLES,

enable us to offer unequaled inducements in Men's and Boys' Clothing.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY AND GRAND ST.
BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.

A Toilet Luxury.

LUNDBORG'S California WATER,

FOR THE TOILET AND BATH. ADAPTED FOR ALL SEASONS AND CLIMATES. FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING. A DELIGHTFUL SUBSTITUTE FOR COLOGNE OR BAY RUM.
Large bottles 75 cents. For sale by all druggists.

FALL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY,
ARE OPENING THEIR FALL NOVELTIES IN
FINE PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, GIMP, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, &c.,
WHICH WILL BE OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT MODERATE PRICES.

WEBER PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA.	Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never* yet seen *any Pianos which equal yours*.
WEHL.	Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere*.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

NOW READY, Latest Novelties IN AUTUMN SUITS.

40 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PLAID AND CHECKED SUITS

EQUAL IN STYLE TO CUSTOM WORK.

PRICE $18, $20, $22, $24, $28, $31

THE BEST LINE OF FALL OVERCOATS IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE $8, $10, $12, $14, $16.

JESSUP & CO.,

NO. 256 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

THE "NEW AUTOMATIC."

WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO. invite the public to call and inspect this marvel of Sewing-Machine mechanism—unquestionably the greatest invention in Sewing-Machines since their introduction; completely revolutionizes the art of machine sewing. Visitors are delighted.

Call and See.

MAIN OFFICE:
658 BROADWAY, (cor. Bond,) New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 31st of December last the total assets of the company were

$26,740,000,

and the total surplus over all liabilities, including capital and reinsurance of current risks,

$2,302,000.

The net fire profits of the half-year ending June 30 increase these figures by

$642,640,

thus making the total assets

$27,382,000,

and the net surplus over all liabilities, including capital, exceed

$2,945,000.

J. E. PULSFORD, Resident Secretary.
No. 45 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1875.

THE CELEBRATED DOUBLE ELASTIC

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS,

ARE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN STATIONERY.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, sample cards, containing one each of the fifteen numbers, will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York.

EUROPE ILLUSTRATED. ITS PICTURESQUE SCENES AND PLACES OF NOTE. DESCRIBED BY JOHN SHERER, F. R. G. S.

Compared with any other work on Europe heretofore published or likely to be published, it holds a distinct rank and place, and stands alone.

This superb work will be entirely illustrated with STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS from the most eminent European artists, among whom are TURNER, ALLOM, BARTLETT, LEITCH, AND OTHERS

THE LONDON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LONDON, AND NO. 17 PARK PLACE, NEW-YORK.

"GUANACO" UMBRELLAS TRY ONE. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
SOLE-MANUFACTURERS.
Established 1802. NO. 405 BROADWAY.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
The most HEATHFUL and DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD made from WHEAT. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. Address F. E. Smith & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for circulars

HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.